

VOL. XXII.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

No. 7.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Agricultural Department.

Our Agricultural and Mechanical College,	97
From Montgomery Co., Ill.,	97
Hogs Running at Large,	98
When to Cut Timber,	98
American Beet Root Sugar,	98
Fall Plowing vs. Spring Plowing,	98
Yield of Crops in Henry Co., Mo., for 1868,	99
Trichina in Oneida County,	99
About Hops,	99
From Caldwell Co., Mo.,	99
Patrons of Husbandry,	99
Hedge Making,	100
Cellars,	100
Agricultural College Lands,	100
Turner's Seed Sower and Cultivator,	100
Dent County, Mo.,	100
A Fine Stone Barn,	100
Answers to Correspondents,	101

The Dairy.

Cheese Factories in Kansas,	101
A Remarkable Jersey Heifer,	101

Horse Department.

Fistula in the Face,	101
Brittle Hoofs,	101

The Apiary.

Bee Disease and Feeding,	101
--------------------------	-----

Horticultural Department.

Propagation of Apple Trees,	102
Greenhouses of Mr. Connon,	102
Douglas Co., Kan., Horticultural Society,	103
Fruit Prospects, &c., in North Missouri,	103
Fruits About St. Joseph, Mo.,	103
Rawles' Janet Apple,	103
Fig Culture,	103
Alton Horticultural Society—Secretary's Report,	104

The Vineyard.

New Method to Start Grape Vines,	104
Perkins and Delaware Grapes,	104
Grapes in Clinton County, Mo.,	105

Editor's Table.

Fine Stock for Illinois; Notices, &c.,	105
--	-----

Home Circle.

Winter—Poetry,	106
Old Ladies,	106
A Dangerous Ride,	107
Strategy of the Deer,	107
Domestic Recipes,	107
Meteorological Table for January, 1869,	107

New Advertisements.

Grape plants and wood, Dr. C. W. Spalding; Stallion Waterloo for sale by Dr. Henderson; Grape vines, Henry Michel; Flower seeds, Henry Michel; Hovey & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue; Prize Tomato Gen. Grant, Washburn & Co.; Cotswold sheep, Cotswold ewes, Wm. Miller, Jr., 108
Fruit and farming land, G. W. Kent; Stark apple, R. G. Hanford; Osage orange seed, Wm. Koenig & Co.; Parker's shot gun, Chas. Parker; Fruit boxes, C. Colby & Co.; Stallion Champion Jr. for sale; Curls, Prof. B. H. Robb; Our Family Physician, J. S. Goodman & Co.; Nurseryman wanted, W. C. Tucker; Rochester Commercial Nurseries, Wm. S. Little; Guns, revolvers, &c., Gt. West. Gun Works; Pianos, G.M. Guild & Co.; Agents wanted, B. Gehr, 109

Our Agricultural and Mechanical College.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that, in order to secure to the State of Missouri the full benefit of the Congressional land grant, this present General Assembly will have to act in the premises. All know, of course, that the conditions imposed by Congress have been complied with, and that the lands have been located—at least the greater portion—along the South Pacific railroad.

It is not our purpose to-day to investigate the legal proceedings, or to see how long we can possibly wait and not lose the grant; nor just why it is that even younger States—for, instance, Kansas and Minnesota—have their Agricultural Colleges in operation now, while not a single step, beyond what has been indicated in our first paragraph, has been taken by Missouri. It is true of her that she suffered more, and was especially crippled in her agricultural resources during the late war, than some of the other States; but that is no reason why she should not now be up and doing.

According to Gov. Fletcher's message, the population of Missouri has increased fifty per cent. since the close of the war. A vast tide of immigration is flowing into the State at present, by far the greater portions of which are farmers and mechanics. Her vast mining and agricultural resources, the mildness and salubrity of her climate, her natural and artificial channels of commerce and communication—are being every day more appreciated, and her career is onward and upward. There is no time to be lost now on the part of the State, to give to her citizens all the advantages of education in every department of life; especially in agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, mining, veterinary science, &c.—all of which it is proposed to teach in our Industrial Colleges.

There is no difference of opinion, we suppose, as to the advantages to be derived from a thorough education in such branches of study as "relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The great difficulty staring us (in common with other States) in the face, lies in the fact, that the combined experience of all the States with regard to Agricultural Colleges, amounts to but little more than an experiment, and that it

is so very difficult to find well qualified Professors for these institutions after they are established. The fact is, such men will have to be developed. There is plenty of good material; but time, circumstances and opportunities, backed up by natural inclinations and proclivities, are needed, to take off the angles, and to polish the Professors into goodly proportions.

Generally, men who have the necessary scientific collegiate qualifications, are not practical men, and have little taste for practical matters: an Agricultural Professor should have both. Again, very practical men, generally have professions of their own, to the fullest development of which they give all their energies: and their familiarity with text books is, to say the least, somewhat dim.

The labor question is another problem, which can hardly be considered as settled, yet we believe that it should be part of an industrial school. We consider, first and foremost, that a man who thinks that labor is degrading, or that it is a curse, will hardly make good students, much less good practical agriculturists or even good citizens. If a man wants the ability intelligently to direct labor, and if he thinks intelligence at all necessary to success in any industrial pursuit, he must not only know how to perform that labor, but how best to do the work and give ocular demonstration and practical instruction; then if he is able to hire all his labor and willing to trust his employees, he may do most of his farming, like Sullivan, of Illinois—reclining on his lounge or while he is in the saddle.

FROM MONTGOMERY CO., ILL.

COL. COLMAN: We are having all sorts of weather this winter. I think the December cold killed most of our peaches, and since that time we have had almost continual mud. Notwithstanding we have had very little snow, our wheat looks well. I think there are more acres sown in wheat than ever before in our county. Corn is rather scarce, on account of last summer's drouth.

If you, or any of your Western readers, know any thing about the Treadwell and Diehl wheat, I would like to hear of it through the *Rural World*. Our Eastern neighbors speak well of these varieties, and I would like to know how they do West, if they have been tried.

Hillsboro, Ill.

FARMER.

HOGS RUNNING AT LARGE.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: In *RURAL* No. 1, an article—"Should Hogs Run at Large"—meets the approbation of thousands of farmers in this State. A few arguments might be set forth in addition to those in the above article referred to, to show that the laws of this State do not intelligently and practically meet the wants of farmers in this instance.

Hogs barely live on our prairie grasses, even while those grasses are tender and nutritious, and later in the season would starve, but for their capacity of rooting, whence they derive a scanty subsistence on worms and roots. Thus, very little, if anything, the farmer gains in increase of weight unless he feeds corn daily during the whole season.

Take a ride over those once smooth and luxuriant prairies, and you are struck with the change: dotted over with hog-roots and the grass partially destroyed by this unnatural grazer. Thus the result is, that that profitable branch of husbandry—cattle raising—becomes every year more circumscribed. There are many sections where the natural grasses are becoming a thing of the past. We admit that blue grass will readily take hold; but it is even more liable to be destroyed than prairie sward, because much easier rooted up. Some suggest: ring their noses; but, you see as long as everybody's hogs range on everybody else's property, no one will go to so much trouble. Some object to a hog law because their locations are contiguous to timber, and consequently a profitable range during part of the season. To such we would reply—Fence your timber and keep your hogs on your own premises.

As already lowly estimated that \$25,000,000 is expended in fencing against hogs in this State, then suppose we expend this sum fencing only against cattle, and bring an immense scope of our raw land under immediate cultivation; which, under the present system we cannot do, because of a deficiency of timber; the proceeds thus realized would amount to scores of millions. Most of the older States make it unlawful for hogs to run at large—not because of a want of material for fencing, but because it is universally regarded as a nuisance, and that by rights every man's duty is to keep such stock on his own farm.

The most profitable way of raising hogs is, to enclose a field, say ten or twenty acres—in proportion to size of farm; sow down in red clover; ring, so as to prevent rooting; and supply water; and the result will be a lucrative investment.

This method once adopted, we will soon have a superior stock and double our present quantity of bacon. Hence, it follows that, restrictions once adopted—more advantageous methods would soon be invented by the farmer.

Laws should advance the general interests of the State: and it seems evident from the many facts which might be brought to bear on this subject, that the intelligence and progress of farming, require a change of this bad custom, and proper and requisite State laws to enforce the desired change. H.

The first car load of grain shipped on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, was sent over the line Jan. 18.

WHEN TO CUT TIMBER.

COL. COLMAN: One of my neighbors in Wisconsin cut logs for a house in August and for his barn in January and February. The house rotted down in ten years, and he was obliged to build a new one, and his barn was then sound as when new.

There are a few kinds of timber which, if cut in summer, at the time when the bark peels like hickory and linden, will last longer if used for rails—but for posts they will not last five years. G. F. T.

Clinton, Mo.

AMERICAN BEET ROOT SUGAR.

Many causes are now at work to interest the capital of this country in the production of beet root sugar. Among these may be enumerated, first, the depression of the sugar trade of the West Indies consequent upon the competition of European beet root sugar, which threatens to compel the abandonment of the business on many plantations. Second, the changed condition of affairs in the sugar growing districts of the United States, on account of the abolishment of slavery and the increased cost of labor resulting therefrom. Third, the recent introduction and success of the diffusion process in the East Indies, which renders it extremely probable that the same process will very much cheapen the production of beet root sugar. Fourth, the success which has been achieved by some establishments already devoted to this industry in this country, which demonstrates the feasibility of a further extension of the manufacture.

We have not yet learned the success which the Roberts' diffusion process has met with in its application to beet root sugar extraction in Germany, where it is now undergoing a term of probation; but, whether it succeeds or fails, we do not entertain a doubt that the beet, and not the cane, is to be the chief source of sugar supply for the future.

The beet has the advantage that it can be raised upon a very much more extended portion of the earth's surface; it can be worked for a long time after it is harvested—a very great advantage over the cane; and, with labor at equal rates, it will yield a given weight of sugar of equal quality at a less cost than cane. These are facts capable of demonstration. Our attention was called to this subject at a time which presented much less favorable auspices than the present for the establishment of this industry in America—the period when the blight of civil war was resting upon the land. At that time we obtained from some gentlemen, one of whom had become familiar with the matter by long practical experience as superintendent of a beet root sugar manufactory in Europe, estimates of the cost, expense, and probable profits of a similar establishment here; which we may, at some future time, after some changes to suit the altered condition of affairs, lay before our readers.

Very few are aware of the enormous quantity of sugar used in this country, and the extremely small proportion grown here. The reports of the Commissioners of Agriculture show that the United States consume over one billion of pounds of sugar, and forty-five million gallons of molasses annually. Of this great total not one per cent. is of home production, while every pound ought to be grown on our soil.

The fact has long been established that, owing to peculiarities of our soil and climate, beets grown in this country contain from one to two per cent. more saccharine matter than those grown in Europe. In the manufacture of beet root sugar, circumstances are all in our favor except the one item of labor; but as labor only represents about 34 per cent. of the cost of production, the difference between its value in

this country and in Europe is nearly counterbalanced by the cheapness of our lands and the increased product, so that, without taking into account the tariff on sugar, we could nearly compete with French and German producers.

The amount of revenue received by France from the sugar industry is greater than from any other one source. In this respect it is to France what the malt tax is to England. Now, possessing advantages superior to France in every particular except cheap labor, it is, we think, impossible to show why this industry should not spring at once into a healthy activity, if capitalists would open their eyes to the promise of profit it offers.—*Scientific American*.

Fall Plowing vs. Spring Plowing.

EDS. *RURAL WORLD*: There is quite a difference of opinion among farmers, as to which is the best for corn—fall or spring plowing. Having been once an advocate for the former, but for the past few years been inclined to prefer the latter, I will briefly state my reasons for change of opinion: The theory with me has been, that deep plowing and trench plowing should be done in the fall, in order to permit the frost to pulverize and mellow the soil; changing the granular particles of earth forming the subsoil, to fine dust, making it better fitted for the nourishing of the fine roots of the corn. This looks very well in theory, but in practice is very apt to fail of answering the end in view, and for this reason: This fine, dust-like condition of the soil, makes it all the more inclined to run together when our spring rains come; so that, on flat land, the ground, in a wet spring, is really in worse condition for a crop than if it had not been plowed in the fall. The tendency of a great part of our land is to run together and bake; anything that will prevent this, is so far an advantage. Trench plowing in the spring appears to have this tendency; and, though there may be some seasons in which fall trench plowing will produce the best results, it is my experience that, in a majority of cases, spring trench plowed land will yield the best crops. There is another objection to fall plowing: weeds will start early in the spring and make it necessary to plow again, or furrow off with a plow, preparatory to, or instead of, using the corn planter.

In a thirty acre piece of trench plowed sod the writer helped plant last spring, a part of which was plowed the previous fall and the remainder in the spring—the spring plowed was most free from weeds and produced the greatest average yield of corn. Some prefer fall plowing part of their corn land, in order to lessen their spring work and help them put in a larger amount in corn; but the extra working of such land needed to keep it free from weeds, neutralizes the advantage gained by fall plowing.—When spring wheat is intended to be sown, fall plowing is no objection on account of weeds, as the wheat should be sowed as early as weeds will start. RUSTIC.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for last year is estimated at 125,000 hogsheds of sugar and 200,000 barrels of molasses, worth at current prices over \$20,000,000. Next year it is said that 250,000 hogsheds of sugar will be produced, because the planters generally in Louisiana are retaining a large portion of their cane for seed. In some instances the entire crop of plantations has been reserved for this purpose.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Average Yield of Crops in Henry Co., Mo., for 1868.

Winter wheat, average yield, 25 bushels; sold at \$1.90.

Very little rye, barley or spring wheat sown. What was sown of the latter did well.

Oats, average per acre, 40 bushels; sold at 50 cents per bushel.

Corn, average per acre, 50 bushels; worth, Jan. 1st, 1869, \$1 per bushel.

Buckwheat, average per acre, 40 bushels; worth \$6.50 per hundred.

Potatoes, average per acre, 125 bushels; worth, Jan. 1st, 1869, \$1.40.

Hay—prairie, 1½ tons per acre, worth \$11 per ton at this writing.

Sorghum, per acre, 179 gallons; sells, at this time, for 75 cents per gallon.

The new crop of winter wheat looks fine. Something will have to injure it between now and harvest, or there will be no end to it.—There are three-and-a-half times as much sown as ever before in any one year; in fact, we believe there is more wheat growing in Henry county to-day than there ever was in all the years before since it was a county. We think there is an average of eighty acres to every farmer that has made any pretensions to wheat growing.

Trichina in Oneida County, N. Y.

The following is taken from the *Utica Morning Herald*.

Mr. John Wilbrecht, a farmer residing five miles west of the village of Rome, a son and two daughters, all adults, have died since December 18th of Trichiniasis. Five other members of his family and of the family of his son-in-law, Mr. B. Friedel, are ill of the same disease, some of them in a very critical condition.

A microscopical examination of the muscle of one of the deceased revealed the presence of myriads of Trichina in active state. The little worms looked, under the microscope, like living, writhing snakes.

The salt pork and sausages of which these families had eaten were full of Trichina in the encysted state. This pork was raised by Mr. Wilbrecht, and fattened as usual on corn and grain. There was nothing in the conduct or appearance of the animals when fattening or the look of the meat to indicate disease.

The sausages are made of raw meat, and then smoked until quite black and dry, as is the German custom, and have been eaten without cooking by all the persons attacked.

The terrible calamity which has befallen these people is another impressive warning to the public of the importance of thoroughly cooking pork. In heating this meat to the boiling point is the only safety against frightful and mortal disease.

The excellent description of Trichiniasis from the pen of Dr. Hun, of Albany, which is copied in your paper of this morning, renders it unnecessary for me to enter more particularly into the history and nature of this affection.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. M. FLANDRAU, M. D.

Rome, Jan. 15, 1869.

Hay and straw are so high in Montreal that owners of horses are using sawdust for bedding and carrots for feed.

An Illinois farmer recently sent to Chicago eleven car loads of hogs of his own raising, whose average weight was four hundred pounds.

Twelve St. Louis iron merchants return their aggregate sales for 1868 at \$2,763,000.

ABOUT HOPS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In your issue of 30th ult., I see an extract from one of your exchanges, touching the amount and value of the "Hop crop for this year," meaning 1868 I suppose: also some very timely remarks thereon.

Now, I happen to know a little something about this hop business, especially in Sauk county, Wisconsin, and I know some scores of small farmers with 40 or 80 acres of land (otherwise almost worthless) who, within the last four or five years, waxed fat, to the extent of from one to ten thousand dollars; but, if you would now see a bankrupt community, you have only to visit this same Sauk county. If your exchange had applied his remarks to the crop of 1867, I do not know that he would have been much out of the way; but, if I am not grossly misinformed, the crop of 1868 will not pay for the picking.

I obtained from that county last spring, roots to plant three acres, at an expense of thirty dollars, and spent a like sum in their cultivation. Had as fine a stand as I ever saw, and a good growth—but the plowshare will expose their roots to the sun this spring, and a more substantial crop take their place.

Clay Co., Mo., Feb. 1st, 1869.

N. J. P.

A FAIR CHANCE.—Col. Colman: I have agreed with one of my club subscribers to the *Rural World*, who is interested in farming, that if he will take your paper and carefully read it for one year, and will then say that he has not been benefitted to the amount of \$2, I will give him the choice pig from my favorite sow by a Chester White Boar.

B. F. W.

FROM CALDWELL CO., MO.

MR. N. J. COLMAN: The area of Caldwell county is 18x24 miles. The surface consists of large rolling prairies, of great fertility, well watered and well timbered. The timber lies principally on Shoal creek, a considerable stream, dividing the county into about equal portions. The H. & St. Jo. R. R. runs through the North part.

This is a suitable county for emigrants.—Unimproved lands sell for from \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to locality. Improved from \$20 to \$50. Kingston is our county seat; Hamilton our principal town, situated on the railroad. It has about 2,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing, and is a good market. There are four other towns of more or less importance.

The average yield of the wheat crop last year was, for winter wheat, about 25 bushels per acre; spring, 18 bushels; corn 50, and not half plowed nor half cultivated; oats, 40 bushels per acre, with good tillage. I think the corn crop can be increased one-half, and your *Rural World* is a good assistant, and I use my influence in extending its circulation.

W.

FROM GENTRY CO., MO.—Col. N. J. Colman:

Our crops in this section, the past season, were good. The average yield of corn was about 40 bushels per acre—some pieces on low land went as high as 65. Spring wheat, 25 bushels; fall wheat about 15, and oats 40. Our meadow (hay crop) was light on account of the grasshoppers, which were very numerous here last spring. Hogs are scarce in our county for next season's fattening—although there is several hundred feeding now for spring market.

C. D. M.

We clip the following from the *Saint Paul Pioneer*, of Friday, January 1, 1869.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We have frequently noticed the movements of this organization of the farmers, and our exchanges show plainly that it is attracting great attention among thinking men everywhere. Having carefully examined the organization and its plans of work, we say without hesitation that it is worthy of the most liberal patronage and support of the farmers of the United States.

Such a systematic association of the producers is what they have long needed, and it is one far in advance of the ordinary clubs and country societies. Its attractions are sufficient of themselves to keep up a growing interest, while the permanent good secured to all its members will speak for itself.

On the organization of the State Grange of Minnesota it is contemplated to send out by that body, competent men to lecture upon subjects of vital interest to all engaged in agricultural pursuits. These lectures will be illustrated and given gratuitously—they will be free lectures to a free people. A branch of the order known as the "Young Patrons" is also to be introduced. This will be a juvenile organization—one is to be established under the supervision of each subordinate Grange. Its members will embrace both male and female of all under the age that renders them eligible to membership in a subordinate Grange. The grand object in this, will be to inculcate a love for the study of natural history, and set the little folks to admiring the beauties of nature in all its varied forms. Lectures with the microscope will be a prominent feature.

The whole work is grand. It aims to advance the education of the masses and elevate and dignify labor, and will command the approval of all good men, while its influence will surely be felt throughout the length and breadth of our country.

FOREST TREE CULTURE IN THE EAST.—The Caledonia county (Vt.) Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting, Jan. 19, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is desirable for this Society to encourage the growth and preservation of forest trees in the country, and that the Committee on Premiums be instructed to include this subject in their awards for the ensuing year.

FROM JASPER CO. MO.—N. J. Colman Esq.: Since the cold spell before Christmas, we have had very mild weather and plenty of rain.—Corn is 75 cents, and wheat \$1.75 to \$2. Winter wheat looks well. Sarcoxie is surrounded by a very rich wheat growing country and plenty of room for new emigrants to settle up the R. R. lands. We hope the Railroad Company will price their land soon, and give a kind of pre-emption, so that settlers can make their calculations to improve it.

Sarcoxie, Mo., Jan. 27.

H. W.

HEAVY CATTLE.—Robert Scarce, of Clinton county, Mo., sold one hundred and forty head of beef cattle, to Sol. Halferty, for seven and a half cents per pound. Forty-five of them averaged 1,540 pounds.

Mr. Trabue, a wealthy farmer residing near Hannibal, lately received a fine stallion direct from France. He is a cross between the Arabian and Norman, and one of the finest specimens of horse flesh ever brought to America.

Of the 36,000,000 acres of land in Illinois, 21,000,000 are improved, and 10,000,000 are under actual cultivation.

HEDGE MAKING.

MR. N. J. COLMAN—Dear Sir: I saw an article in reference to this subject in the *Rural World*. I am engaged in that business. My price is, 75 cents per rod—one-third to be paid when the plants are set out—one-third one year after—and the remainder whenever the fence is finished—which averages from three to five years. If I can get ten or twelve miles in one or two counties along the Mo. P. R. R., I will contract for same on reasonable terms. It will not pay for a person to contract for hedge fence and only get a mile or two in same number of counties. If those persons wanting hedge fences will club together and insure me ten or twelve miles in one county, I will contract at smaller rates. We have several miles contracted for, not inclosed, and a moderate amount of stock does not seem to injure the fence in the least.—We do not set plants on bottom land, unless the person owning the same runs the risk to the fence by overflow. Persons for whom the fence is being made, must board the men and other necessary help while at work on the fence. Also, the person for whom the plants are set, must prepare the ground before setting—after which all work, including re-setting, plowing, hoeing, trimming, mulching, &c., is done by the person setting the plants out. If there are prospects for engaging ten or fifteen miles of fence at 75 cents per rod, I will send a printed form of agreement, which will give a better idea of the whole.

JAMES M. PIERCE.

Grant City, Worth Co., Mo.

CELLARS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Two years ago last summer, I was planning to build a house on some land I had bought a mile north of the Pacific railroad, and making arrangements to put a cellar under the house. The folks told me it would be of no use, as the water would rise in it. But I thought I could remedy it, if there was any danger.

I dug my cellar, built my house, moved into it two years ago last November, and there has been no water in my cellar yet—the ground is dry. I put enough of the earth which came out of the cellar, around the house, so as to keep the wall dry. I don't think the water rises in the cellar—in many instances it is caused by the water standing round the house.

Some of my neighbors said, the other day, they guessed all of the cellars in the country had water in this winter.

J. L. D.

Agricultural College Lands.

FRIEND COLMAN: I see a suggestion in your issue of Jan. 9, by B. Smith, which seems to be acquiesced in by the Editor, in regard to the appointment of an agent to take charge of, and prosecute for offences and trespass upon, the Agricultural lands of the State. Would it not be much cheaper, and more nearly to perfection, if every man would learn what strictly belongs to him by law, and not trespass upon the property of the innocent children of the State; nor allow his neighbors to do so? As we have ample law upon the subject of trespass, I would recommend this course in place of the creation of another office at the expense of the now over-burdened tax payers of the State; and which, in all probability, would feel a deeper personal than general interest in the premises.

Greentop, Mo., Jan. 24th, 1869.

D. W.

Turner's Seed Sower and Cultivator.

This machine is designed to sow and weed all sorts of seeds sown in garden beds or drills, such as beets, carrots, turnips, onions and onion sets, peas, beans, apple and fruit seeds, sweet corn, &c., &c., but is more especially used in the West for sowing and weeding hedge plants, in beds of five or six drills, each ten inches apart. It is adjustable to sow at any rate from one pint (as of turnip seed), to ten bushels (as of top onions or cut potatoes), to the acre, if the latter are cut so as to pass through an inch and a half hole.

It deposits its seed, whether small or large, in an exact line; and in weeding cuts up every weed in a bed six feet wide at a time, to within from one inch to two inches of the row, according to the steadiness of the team and the skill of the operator. It sows and weeds

10 drills at a time 5 inches apart;	
5 " " " 10 " "	
3 " " " 15 " "	
3 " " " 20 " "	
3 " " " 25 " "	
2 " " " 30 " "	
2 " " " 40 " "	

It is easily and quickly adjustable to any required width of drills, or any desired rate of planting.

The frame and wheels and all parts of the machine are now made of solid iron, except the tongue and the seed-box, and not liable to injury from weather or wear. It has for several years past been held in the exclusive use of the proprietor and his family friends. Three new machines, with wooden frames, were made last year for other parties, and used for the purpose of sowing and weeding hedge plants. Below are the statements of the two gentlemen who used it over the largest surface of ground—the one on about 35 acres of hedge plants, the other on about 15 acres.

The machine easily sows or weeds out from eight to twelve acres per day, and by pushing a little, can be run over twenty acres per day. The weeding apparatus is most admirably adapted to the cultivation of drilled wheat in the spring, either with one or two horses, and will sometimes save, and always forward and increase, the crop.

With this machine, onions and English turnips can be cheaply raised, and taken up in the fall; with its little offset plows attached to it, five rows at a time, or ten to fifteen acres per day; and when sufficiently dried, picked up and stored. Carrots and parsnips can also be raised for hogs, horses and stock, and the main crop left in the ground till spring without damage.

Ashes and lime, or whatever is needed to prevent the turnip or onion fly or other insects, can be sown over the drills of young plants at the rate of ten to twenty acres per day.

Practical men thus speak of it:

I would say to all whom it may concern that, during the past year I have sowed and cultivated thirty-five acres of hedge plants, requiring seventy bushels of seed, with one of Prof. Turner's Garden Sowers and Cultivators. It has done so good work, both in sowing and cultivating, that I have already ordered another for next year, with the intention of doubling my ground and running two machines. During the last part of the season I used a capstan instead of a lever to steer with, as first provided, and liked it better, as it made the steering more firm and easy. I consider this machine of more value to me, in my business, than the sewing machine is to the clothier, or the reaper to the farmer; because their operations could generally be done as well, if not as fast, by hand; while this cultivates the ground far better than could be done with hoes; and it distributes the seed more evenly, and in straighter and more even lines than any seed planter I have seen, as well as at a more uniform depth,

thus making a great saving both of seed and labor.

CHARLES PATTERSON.

Kirksville, Mo., October, 1868.

I cheerfully subscribe to the statements as above made by Mr. Patterson, as being in accordance with my own experience in cultivating fifteen acres of Osage hedge plants. I would also say that with a simple lever for steering, as at first made, I run my machine so that the small plows, or weeders, cut within one inch and a half, or less, of each of the five drills of plants, cleaning out one bed of five rows ten inches apart, and the aisles for the horses, or a strip of ground six feet wide, at each advance of the team.

WM. R. CRAIG.

Bloomington, Ills., Oct. 20th, 1868.

DENT COUNTY, MO.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In the *Rural* for Jan. you say: "We shall be pleased to publish responses" to the queries of J. J. D., Augusta, Georgia.

We do not propose to write an immigration pamphlet at this time, as we have a good thing here and intend to keep it. If we were to 'blab' freely and let out the whole secret, there would be no such thing as keeping the people out of this county. We have an El Dorado, but we do not want immigrants to come in here pell mell, as if they were going to break their necks. That looks rash. We want them to come, and come to stay—with stout hearts and willing hands. To such, we offer the best inducements, grandest schemes, richest fortunes, ever placed within the grasp of man. This is earnest truth.

Do you want to build a railroad—a furnace—a mill? Come! Dent county bids you welcome. Do you wish to raise grain, stock, fruit? We have the land to sell, ranging in price from \$1 25 to \$40 per acre. Come and see!

R. W. M.

Salem, Dent C. H., Mo.

A FINE STONE BARN.

Among the fine barns in Dodge county, Wis., perhaps no one is more noteworthy than that of Horace Cole, of Rolling Prairie. It is built of stone, and its dimensions are 40 by 90 feet. The height of the side walls is 18 feet. The height from floor to ridge is 31 feet. The walls are of limestone, 18 inches in thickness. In the North end of the barn is a high, airy stable for horses, of which Mr. Cole has a goodly number. The South end is occupied by a stable for cattle.—The floor of this stable is of cement and seems to be very firm and solid. A depression in the rear of the cattle, collects the liquid manure which is absorbed by the bedding of straw with which the cattle are furnished.

Adjoining the stables, are two floors, running across the width of the barn, and which are made of plank, laid solidly on a cement foundation. The bay occupies the center of the barn, and that is also provided with a cement floor. The horse stable has a plank floor laid upon cement.

The whole barn is provided with good ventilation, being surmounted with a cupola and has air passages beneath the roof, and open spaces covered with blinds near the ceiling of the stables. Large windows over the doors can be raised or lowered as desired. The doors to the floors are the old-fashioned swing doors, with small doors through each, for the passage of persons, or animals.

Some idea of the capacity of the barn may be had when we state that there were stored therein, this season, forty tons of hay, about 800 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats in the sheaf. The method adopted for storing away the hay and grain is noteworthy. A windlass, near the roof, provided with ropes and pulleys, is used for

raising the load up as high as wanted. When the load is driven into the barn, ropes are attached by hooks, to each corner of the wagon rack. The double-tree is detached from the wagon and the raising rope hooked into it. The horses walk off. Up goes the load where the pitcher can tumble it down off the rack with ease. This does away with all pitching up and over beams.—*Western Rural.*

The Dairy.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN KANSAS.—Some time ago we put the question to our readers—"Are there any cheese factories in Missouri?" We have not received a single affirmative answer. Reading a little paper on the Dairy before the Agricultural Institute at Manhattan recently, we presumed that, of course, if there are no cheese factories in Missouri, there will be none in Kansas. Judge of our surprise when we were pleasantly informed of a grave mistake.—Kansas boasts of three cheese factories—one of which is located as far West as Fort Harker. We were glad to learn these facts, but extremely sorry not to have met any of these enterprising dairymen, and hope for better luck next time should we be permitted to visit Kansas again on similar occasions.

A REMARKABLE JERSEY HEIFER.—I will give you a history of a Jersey (Alderney) heifer that I have, and if you think it worthy a place in your paper you are at liberty to print it: *Lady Juno*; fawn color and white; dropped Feb. 18th, 1867; dropped her first calf April 8th, 1868, and her time is out again, April 2d, 1869; and to-day—Dec. 25th—I churned the cream that came off of four quarts and a pint of her milk, and it made one and one-half pounds of butter.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Horse Department.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
FISTULA IN THE FACE.

Subscriber, Clement, Ills., says, "he has a mare, with a swelling on the right side of the face—enlargement of the bone, with an opening which voids bad smelling matter at intervals, every day. Has been so a year, and thinks it was caused by a kick."

Subscriber should be more definite as to the actual locality of the wound—whether on the lower or upper jaw, or on the fleshy side of the face. If it is situate anywhere on a line with the upper or lower jaw teeth, it is very likely to proceed from a diseased tooth, which can be easily ascertained by prying open the jaws (with the aid of a horse shoe), and, while they are distended, inserting the hand and examining the teeth contiguous to the bunch; when, if caused by it, the tooth will be found decayed, and the contents smelling as offensively as the discharge from the outer wound—one most difficult of cure, unless the tooth is extracted or becomes absorbed by decay. If it does not proceed from the above, the bone of the part must have been injured, and is now become "carious;" and, to effect a cure, the offending part must be removed, either by nature or art. If you conclude to leave it to the former, assist the exfoliation of the diseased bone,

by applying heated points on the surface of the bunch—say within a quarter of an inch of each other, and deep enough to reach the level of the healthy bone. (What I mean by "heated points" is, a pointed rod of iron, heated to a cherry-red, and pressed into the bunch to the depth advised.) Then rub in well over the bunch, once a day for three days, some coal oil, and inject daily into the fistula or pipe—now discharging—with a small glass syringe, some of the following medicine, and retain it there for five or ten minutes, by placing the finger over the orifice; and, before injecting, protect the parts underneath, by rubbing well into the hair some fresh lard:

R.—Solution carbolic acid (1 part to 15 of water) 6 ounces. Tincture of myrrh, and aloes compound, 4 ounces. Glycerine, 4 ounces. Mix, and shake well together, before using. Advise occasionally of the result of your examination and treatment.

With regard to the kind of feed for the heifer, avoid linseed or oil cake—as they are both diuretics and excitants of the womb, and may induce abortion—but substitute sound corn meal with bran and cut straw or hay, well soaked in hot water, and occasionally some salt.

JNO. J. KELLER, V. S.

St. Louis, Jan. 18th, 1869.

BRITTLE HOOF.—*Eds. Rural World:* In your last number, a subscriber says that he has a valuable horse whose hoof is brittle and does not hold a shoe well, &c. I cannot tell what will cure him; but would advise him to try pine tar—not coal tar. I have repeatedly applied it to horses' hoofs that were hard, dry and cracked, with very good success. It appears to penetrate and soften the hoof—it gives it a bright and clear look; also, closes the cracks. It is undoubtedly good for cracked hoofs. I should apply once or twice a month, in cases where the hoof is naturally dry and hard. PIKE.

An Australian horse recently ran 10 miles in 23 minutes and 35 seconds, said to be the fastest time on record for that distance.

The Apiary.

BEE DISEASE AND FEEDING.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I will endeavor to answer the questions from your correspondent at Rockport, on the subject of bee keeping: In the first place we attribute it to the cause of the scarcity of honey, that bees cast but few, or no swarms. It is not our opinion that bees gather or make any honey that will poison them.—Bees in some localities are diseased with what is called foul brood; in such cases their honey becomes affected and unhealthy. It is our opinion that it will pay to feed, by using a good quality of brown sugar, mixed with water, and boiled into a thick syrup; when cold, pour a portion on the bees; or come near them, by turning the box bottom up, or by taking off the top, and pouring in from the top. There is no doubt but what bees will do better, and live on less, when they are housed. I would recommend M. Quinby's work on bee keeping which can be found at most any book store. Parkville, Mo., Jan. 25. G. B. S.

Answers to Correspondents.

COL. COLMAN: Please inform me where I can obtain Poland and China Pigs—those that are well bred, and oblige
K. P. A., Alhambra, Ill.

ANSWER.—There are several persons in the West breeding these valuable hogs—but we do not know who has any for sale. Those having them to sell, would find it to their interest to advertise them in the Rural World.

ANSWER TO "BEE."—*Eds. Rural World:* We would recommend "Bee" of Rockport, Mo., to subscribe for the American Bee Journal, edited by Samuel Wagner, Washington, D.C., price \$2 per year; also, to purchase the Beekeeper's Text Book, by H. A. King & Co., Nevada, O., price 75 cents by mail; or Quinby's Mysteries of Beekeeping, published by Orange Judd & Co., New York City, price \$1.50 by mail.

W. H. H., Irving, Ill.

G. S. Hornung.—We have neither trees nor seeds of the European Larch.

R. K. inquires about the success attending the planting of the Salem grape in this State. It has grown very well and seems quite hardy—but has not yet been fruited here.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Is there any advantage in re-breaking land, for corn, that was plowed during the fall. I have a field of blue-grass and clover that was plowed last fall—would it prove advantageous to re-break. It is contended by some of our most successful farmers that re-breaking is a disadvantage—for two reasons. The first is, that by fall plowing we turn the seeds of all weeds under—and by re-breaking we throw them up to the surface, and they start ahead of the corn. 2d. That on our soil—a deep, rich sandy loam—the ground will run together and bake worse than if broke in the spring.—Now, Mr. Editor, if some of your readers will give their experience, I shall feel much obliged. J. R. Y.

A MARION COUNTY SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—If your land had been other than the blue grass, our advice would be to use a two-horse cultivator in fitting the ground for corn. As it is, the advice you have received is good. If you turn the blue-grass up again, it will turn to and grow right along. This is our experience. Shall be glad to hear from others.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Our Peach crop is entirely killed; cherries have suffered little, if any. Would you recommend, from your own knowledge, the cultivation of the Early Rose or Early Goodrich potatoes.
FR. EXTER.

ANSWER.—We have no personal experience with either of the above-named varieties, but abundance of good authority. On clay lands the Early York is preferable to the Goodrich; on good upland prairie, our correspondents prefer the Goodrich. The Rose is a little earlier and of undisputed good quality. Any of our subscribers can afford to experiment with these sorts, as much depends upon locality, because they are so low as to be within reach at a nominal price. The quality of all very early sorts is, at best, only medium—except the Shaw, and that rots badly.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.—*Eds. Rural World:* Can you inform me where I can get the above-named potato for seed, in this State, and at what price?
CARTHAGE.

ANSWER.—We refer you to our advertising columns. We know of no one, however, having them for sale in Missouri.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: For the last ten days we have churned our cream for butter, for two days at a time, and have been unable to get the butter to come. Will you tell us what to do with the cream to make the butter come?
FARMER.

ANSWER.—If you have the temperature of your cream all right, viz., 60 degrees, and if your cattle are salted regularly about twice a week; and if withal you milk more than one cow—there is only one or two other reasons that can be assigned, and that is your cows will be fresh in about three months, or they are farrow. We shall be glad to hear from you again on this subject.



HORTICULTURAL.

Propagation of Apple Trees--The Seed, Stock and Graft.

It is well known to fruit growers of the present day, that apple trees, in certain sections, are not as healthy, vigorous and long-lived as they were half a century or more ago. It has not been ascertained to what cause this deterioration should be attributed, whether from a modification of climate, seeds from which the stocks are produced, or the mode and manner of grafting, or to some more mysterious cause. Some writers have contended that root-grafted trees are not as long-lived and productive as those grafted or budded upon a perfect standard stock. Others again, are of the opinion that deterioration has arisen from the indiscriminate manner of procuring seeds and growing and using stocks—that when seeds are procured from a cider mill, where fifty or more varieties of apples are all ground up together, and the stocks that are raised from these seeds used for grafts of every variety, the indiscriminate manner of inserting grafts of every variety into these stocks is something allied to breeding in and-in, and that the trees thus grown will be as various in their character, vigor and durability, as the number of varieties of stocks upon which they are grafted.

Now, how far this reasoning may be correct, we will not attempt to decide. We know that apple trees, in some sections of the country, even when well cared for, do not flourish and grow to the size they once did in the same regions. We know, too, that numerous varieties of our best winter apples are liable to various diseases, such as bitter rot, mould or rust and other maladies, which cause them to fall prematurely, and render them no longer profitable to grow. What is true of the apple is also the case with the peach, though probably in a much greater degree. Fifty years ago, or even less, peaches were grown in the greatest perfection, and the trees lived and were healthy and productive for forty years or more—where, now, if they can be grown at all, the trees hardly survive to bear more than two or three crops. From our own observation this would seem to be more the effect of climate than of any other cause. Whether this change of climate results from the rapid filling up of the country and the substitution of cultivated fields for the dense forests, remains a matter of speculation. We know the facts to which we have referred exist; the causes are yet to be solved, nor do we expect to shed any great light upon the subject; but so far as the propagation of apples is concerned we propose to throw out a few hints, the result of long experience and close observation in propagating this kind of fruit.

The effect of grafting upon a large number of promiscuous varieties of stocks we have but little or no experience in. The kind of stock that we have almost universally used has been from the seed of Hughes' crab. Every observing nurseryman will see that there is a greater or less affinity between some varieties of stock and the different varieties of grafts inserted into them. It is the natural habit of some varieties in the same kind of stock to make a much more vigorous growth than those of other varieties; and, as we have before had occasion to say, these and other characteristics of growth are so marked that an experienced nurseryman needs no other guide to enable him to select many of the leading sorts, with as much certainty as he can distinguish so many familiar faces in a crowd of men. But the most marked difference is between certain varieties in their assimilation with the stock.—Take for instance the Swaar and Harrison, grafted upon the crab stock—the former, ugly in habit at best, at three years from the graft will have made a tolerable growth of top, while the root has increased proportionally but little; while the Harrison, with no greater growth of top, has added to the root, out of all proportion, compared with other varieties. This difference is more or less marked between various other kinds. Now, we are of the opinion that upon careful observation and experience it would be found that there are certain kinds of stocks so well adapted to certain favorite varieties of apples that if the two were united it would add materially to the health and longevity of the tree and its healthy fruitfulness. These are matters that have never been carefully observed and the results ascertained, but nevertheless they are not matters beneath the attention of the careful nurseryman, who would learn the mysterious laws that govern this kind of vegetation.

In some parts of the country the Harrison apple is grown to a great extent; it is the variety from which the celebrated Newark cider is made, but now it is mostly manufactured into *Champagne wine* of the choicest brands. From the extraordinary hardness of this tree and the vigorous root that it makes on any stock upon which we have seen it grafted, we have long been of the opinion that it would make the best stock for nurserymen that can be procured. A trial of this root with the different varieties of apples, as well as with many other hardy, strong growing kinds for stocks, with a view to note the difference in their assimilation and growth, might lead to valuable results and go far to solve the causes of the depreciation of certain varieties so fatally marked.

We hope that the hints here thrown out will induce some careful observer to make experiments to test the value of the theory we have advanced.

It is to be regretted that the people of the United States are in such "haste to be rich," that matters of science are so little regarded. The celebrated Van Mons made it a pleasure, and we have no doubt regarded it an honor, to spend a lifetime, and sometimes laboring under the most discouraging circumstances, in the study and propagation of a single class of fruits.

We need a thousand such as Van Mons in our country to investigate and make known to the world the hidden mysteries of nature.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

GREENHOUSES OF MR. CONNON.

Webster, ten miles out on the Pacific railroad, as every one knows, is one of those charming railway suburbs, which, since the advent of these institutions, have sprung up so rapidly near all our large cities. And to our mind there can be no more delightful place of residence to those who all day long do business in the bustle and din of a large city, than the railway suburb. For, what man or woman, if they can help it, likes—

"To be awake

Morn after morn, through clatter in the street;
To rise and grind hard granite 'neath the feet;
Then breathe its particles, and swallow smoke,
And feel ere breakfast, as if one would choke?"

The railway suburb draws out from the city the lovers of rural life who possess more or less of rural taste; they form together a genial *coterie* of rural refinement and intelligence.—Possessing very similar tastes and habits, and being all acquainted with each other, friendly and sociable—they have many of the advantages that the city affords, without the latter's disadvantages, and the luxuries of a country life, such as pure air, the breath of the woods and pastures. These all furnish, when combined with wealth and plenty, the acme of perfection in domestic life.

Close to the depot there at Webster, Mr. Connon, a "cannie Scot," has nestled down on a valuable lot, and engaged in the florist's business. We dropped in on him the other day and spent an hour or so most agreeably inspecting his greenhouses and stock. He has three very nice and well-built houses, well stocked with plants; and his trade is mainly at Webster, Kirkwood, and along the line of the Pacific railroad—they having taken about all he has grown heretofore (he told us), sending but little to St. Louis.

His show-house is a very fine span-roof, with a centre stage and side-tables, well filled with a good lot of Camellias, which had healthy, looking foliage, and were well set with flower-buds, and many blooms expanded.

Mr. Connon is paying a great deal of attention to the culture of the Rose, intending to make that a specialty—and truly of all plants, grown exclusively for ornament, the Rose is chief. He has a large and fine assortment of roses, which he has been collecting at considerable pains and expense—as he informed us, wherever he saw a good rose in his travels, he secured some for propagation; besides which, he has imported largely the newest varieties, possessing himself of some that took the highest premiums in Europe this last season or two. Nor must we forget to mention that he has a good stock of that superb, new, yellow rose, "Marshal Neil;" doubtless the finest yellow rose in existence.

Mr. C. has an excellent span-roof propagating house, with propagating bench, running the whole length on one side, heated by the hot-water tank system, and apparently very efficient. No propagating house seems to be com-

plete now-a-days, unless bottom-heat is furnished by means of hot water; and nothing will likely be ever found to supersede it, as furnishing better what cuttings most need—regulated heat and moisture.

We were glad to notice among other things, that Mr. C. had got quite a collection of *Clematis* and *Jasmine*, also the pretty *Akebia Quinata*, under cultivation. The *Clematis* are elegant and graceful climbers, and some of them with large and showy flowers; and we are sure will prove hardy and a great addition to our climbing arbor plants. Another specialty with Mr. C. is, the newer *Junipers* and *Arbor Vitæ*; the *Golden*, *Siberian*, *Heath-leaved*, *Hovey's*, and others of the latter, and some of the best of the former, were in the cutting bench in good quantity. Mr. C. has also a goodly stock of out-door stuff, such as evergreens, shrubbery, grape vines, &c. But we are satisfied that no nursery can keep up with the times, without the aid of a first-class propagating house. X.

Douglas County, Kansas Horticultural Society.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society met at Capt. Christian's office, yesterday, it being the regular meeting. In the absence of the president, J. H. Thurman, Esq., was chosen temporary chairman, and Capt. Christian secretary *pro-tem*. A question was propounded by a member, asking for information in planting one hundred apple trees, for family use and market purposes, about what proportion of each kind should he plant.

After quite a lengthy discussion by several members, it was decided that about the following proportions be commended: Ten summer, fifteen fall, and seventy-five winter varieties.

The subject of pruning was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Brackett, Byram, and Barnes. All agreed that the spring was the proper time for pruning.

Mr. Brackett was opposed to summer pinching, as it had a tendency to dwarf the trees. His plan was to let them grow up vigorous, and wait a little longer for the fruit. It would pay best in the end.

Mr. Barnes could not say that he was much in favor of pruning at all. He thought that more trees were spoiled by pruning than by not pruning. Beginners should be cautioned against the free use of the knife.

Mr. Brackett thought that young trees might be pruned for wood in June, when the sap was returning, with little damage.

The subject of hedge pruning was also discussed.

Mr. Brackett thought the spring the proper time; but that hedges ought not to be trimmed until two years old. It gave more strength to the roots. He was in the habit of cutting his cherry trees back in March.

The report of Mr. Brackett on pears and cherries, was read and adopted, it being a list of pears recommended at the State Horticultural Society, at its annual meeting, held in Leavenworth, December 15, 16 and 17, 1868, as follows:

Dwarfs.—Rostiezer, Tyson, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bon De Jersey, Beurre Diel, Duchesse D'Angouleme.

Standards.—Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Doyenne D'Ete, White Doyenne.

List of cherries, (for market.) Early Richmond, English Morello. For amateurs, Belle Magnifique, Black Spanish, Royal Duke, Reine Hortense.

THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Ohio Legislative Committee on the location of the Agricultural College, it is stated, have reported in favor of Urbana.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Fruit Prospects, Winter Wheat, &c., in North Missouri.

The cry has gone forth by that class of God's creation, who are ever holding out one hand to misfortune—that the peach crop is entirely killed, and other crops badly damaged by the cold of December. They prophesy a total failure of winter wheat—tell us the grasshoppers may be expected the coming summer—a cold, wet season throughout, and a general catalogue of all the misfortunes on earth, are to be looked for in 1869.

I sometimes wish there was an Arcadia, where these born grumblers could be transported to, and closely colonized. Alaska would be more out of the way, and would be a capital place for them; but wouldn't they raise the mischief with the habitual stoicism of the Esquimaux?

There is no doubt but what the extreme warm weather of January, with freezing nights and sunny days, has damaged winter wheat in some portions of North Missouri; but, that it is anything like a clear failure, is not the case.

Peaches are damaged; yet, if we have no more misfortune than is yet upon us, there will be a good many peaches. The same cry went up last winter—the grumblers were about, cutting into every peach but they came across—"dead! dead! all dead—not a peach!" was the plaintive notes that were served up to us last February. Peaches were plenty in our market—from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. Cherries, pears, plums and apples do not seem at all damaged. The small fruit plants have thus far passed uninjured, excepting Wilson's Early blackberry and Duhring raspberry—two varieties that do not prove hardy here. The Lawton killing no more than they; and it has been long ago discarded in this vicinity. Concord, Delaware, Hartford, Taylor, Clinton, Norton and some others—not a tip killed; while Iona, Israella, Adirondac, and a whole brood of the "educated" grape vines—are badly killed. The next thirty days will determine whether we shall be blessed with plenty of fruit the coming summer. CONCORD.

HORTICULTURAL MEETING.—At a meeting, held at Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., on the evening of the 1st instant, for the purpose of organizing a horticultural society, the following gentlemen were elected: President, Geo. M. Dewey. Vice-Presidents, Louis Benecke and F. M. Redburn. Secretary, J. P. Jones. Treasurer, A. Mackay, Jr.

The subject selected for discussion at the next meeting was, the Apple.

Special committees were appointed to report at the next meeting the injury done by the frost to the fruit trees and vines in Chariton county during the present winter; also the present condition of the fruit trees planted during the past year; also the best method of preparing hot-beds. Standing committees were appointed on grapes and wines, fruits, vegetables, flowers, insects and birds. J. P. JONES, Sec. Keytesville, Mo., Feb. 3.

Strawberries are selling in San Francisco for 25 cents a pound.

Fruits About St. Joseph, Mo.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: The subscribers to the *Rural World* in this vicinity, appreciate your paper more and more as they read each succeeding number.

Our peaches are about all killed; apricots partly killed; cherries generally unhurt. Grape vines generally in good order. Apples look well—and our people are preparing to plant fruit rather largely in the spring. Grapes were abundant last fall, and produced wine of an excellent quality. Our people here believe that we have the most favorable locality for grape growing—both in reference to the health and productiveness of the vines, and the quality of the fruit—of any portion of the Western States. This we attribute to the light, porous nature of our soil, and the warm, dry, fall seasons, that we always have in this part of the country. In order to raise good grapes and have healthy vines, we must have a light, dry soil, that drains itself, or we must make it so by under-draining. Nature has under-drained for us, and the soil is warm and fertile, and then we have the long, warm and dry fall seasons, to ripen the grapes, so that we have almost ceased to fear any failure in the grape crop. H. M. V. January 30th.

RAWLES' JANET APPLE.—Eds. *Rural World*: D. K. P., of St. Charles Co., Mo., has contributed to the *Rural World* an important fact concerning the introduction of this invaluable apple in the West. Jeneton is undoubtedly a local name. There is to be found in some nurseries, Jeneton, to answer the call for Missouri Jenetons, Kentucky Janetings, for the people who only know it by that name; and Janet or Rawles' (not Ralls Co.) Janet—but the nurserymen will tell you they are all one. Originated in Virginia, I believe, by a gentleman named Rawles. Men, who ought to know, have told me there are two or three kinds of *Gennettings*—the big striped *Gennetting* and the little red *Gennetting*, &c. I have, however, yet failed to find *Janets*, the differences in which might not be attributed to location, soil, drainage, &c. Should be glad to receive more facts.

J. G. I., Hannibal, Mo.

FIG CULTURE.

FRIEND COLMAN: In the number of your paper for Jan. 30th, Dr. Horn, from Perry Co., Mo., inquires about Figs for cultivation in Mo.

I have had the common yellow fig of the South for the last six years, here in Southern Illinois. In Northern Louisiana it bears abundantly, producing three crops—the second being the finest, and maturing early in August. The first crop, maturing in June, lacks the fine quality of the second; and the third crop is small in quantity. In Southern Tennessee it also produces well, the trees being stout and vigorous, but sometimes in severe winters being killed to the ground by frost. My own trees, unless well protected, kill down to the ground every winter, but in the spring sprout up again and bear a crop of fruit—of course not so abundant as if the tree was protected. I do not think they can be grown so far North with profit, but a few may be grown as a matter of curiosity. They require a loose and exceedingly rich soil, and will put out a great mass of small fibrous roots. F.

South Pass, Union Co., Ill., Jan. 30th, 1869.

Alton Horticultural Society.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY KINGSBURY.

Mr. President: In obedience to custom, I respectfully submit this brief report of our actions, for the past year, together with such suggestions as I deem worthy of notice by the society.

Our meetings during the past year, have been unusually large and interesting. We have had numerous essays, reports and discussions, embracing the whole range of Horticultural topics. The increasing interest evinced by the members in our meetings and discussions, is very gratifying, and assures us that our organization is established on a firm basis, and will continue to increase in interest and usefulness from year to year. We have been favored with essays from Dr. Hull, E. Frost, H. G. M'Pike, I. Snedeker, President Starr, E. A. Riehl, and Mr. Murtfeldt, of the Rural World.

There are still five essays due, two of which, we understand, will be ready at this meeting, viz: one from H. G. Hyde, on "Effects of Root Pruning," and one from Dr. Hull, on "Pruning the Peach to Fourth Year." This leaves but three delinquents. In this connection we would suggest that the essayists be more prompt in future, and "perform when they advertise." The failure of an essayist to meet his engagements deranges the whole order of business for that meeting, and throws upon the President, the necessity of providing topics for discussion to fill up the time allotted to the essayist, and to the discussion, it would naturally draw out.

We have also had valuable reports from the different standing committees, and from special committees. In accordance with your instructions, the Secretary has procured extra copies of our proceedings, which he has mailed regularly to the principal Horticultural journals, and to the leading Horticulturists. It is gratifying to notice that our proceedings are published in full, or in part, in most of the leading Horticultural and Agricultural journals. It is usual for the Secretary in his annual report to enter into details of the past season's crops. I shall dismiss that subject with the observation that the "less said about them, the better."

For our own benefit, and to further the cause of Horticulture generally throughout the State, I would suggest that we appoint a committee on Statistics, with power to appoint one or more persons in each township in the county who feel interest enough in the cause of Horticulture to gather and return a complete, accurate statement of the number of fruit trees, vines, &c., in their respective districts. In this way and in no other will the Horticultural statistics of the county be correctly made up.

I would further suggest that we establish a "life membership." I make this suggestion for this reason: We are now a permanent institution, and increasing in numbers and in usefulness from year to year. Our reports are circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Society (whether justly or not) has the reputation of being an active and efficient institution, and embracing within its organization as much Horticultural talent as any kindred organization in the United States. The attention of fruit growers throughout the whole country is attracted to this point as one well adapted to fruit growing; emigration is induced to come here, and property sells at a high figure. What influence is more potent in producing this condition of things than the influence of this society? Hence I argue that every business man and property-holder in this section is directly interested in the welfare and success of our organization. As a matter of pride in their local institutions, if for no other reason, I think we would be able to secure a large life-membership, if the matter was properly presented to our citizens.

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society numbers one thousand members, and I very much doubt if their average attendance is as large as ours; of working members I am confident they will not average as large an attendance as this society. Among the life members there are a great many who never attend the meetings; and of those who pay their regular annual fee there are doubtless a great many who seldom, if ever, see the inside of the society's rooms. The citizens of Cincinnati are liberal and enterprising, and take a just pride in their local institutions, and with a commendable generosity help to sustain and build up their local Horticultural Society—they have done it for years—and it is through the liberal and enterprising spirit manifested by the citizens of Cincinnati that the Horticultural Society of that city stands among the first in the land in point of talent and enterprise. I have no doubt but the same pride in local institutions exists in this community, and that the same disposition will be manifested to help sustain them when the subject is properly presented. Let a committee be appointed who will lay the subject before our citizens in its true light, and I have not the least

doubt but we can raise a fund from "life membership" that will enable us to enlarge our sphere of usefulness, advance the cause of Horticulture generally, and the interests of this locality and our own society particularly.

We are now in a good condition to establish a "life membership," and ask the aid of the citizens to help us forward in our good work. We are numerically and financially sound, self-sustaining and able to "paddle our own canoe," but, if, with the aid of "life membership" we are enabled to "run a stern-wheeler," and carry more freight, it will be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

In conclusion, I wish to return my individual thanks to the President for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over our discussions during the past year. Our success can be attributed, in a great measure, to the fact that President Starr has thrown his whole heart into the office, identifying himself with the interests of the society, and making its welfare a personal matter. B. L. KINGSBURY.

The Vineyard.

New Method to Start Grape Vines.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: As I promised our worthy President of the Grape Growers' Association of our State, I herewith transmit you my experience in the propagation of grape vines:

There are three distinct modes of multiplying grape vines practiced in this country. The first and natural one is, from seed; which, however, is very uncertain as to the result. It takes thousands, perhaps, of seedling vines to produce even a few that will be as good as what we already have. Although, it is the only way to get different, and sometimes improved, varieties, by far the greater part are worthless; but, if we produce one out of a thousand that is in quality nearer to what we want, it will well repay the trouble to try it.

The other way is by layers, which, when correctly performed, will generally make tolerably good plants; they will make strong vines, with well-developed buds and large roots—to all appearance first-rate plants—but there are several objections to them. The vines are layered in spring, and the shoots make an early start, consequently the vines make a strong growth, but the roots grow later in the season—in June or even July—and then they are not ripened enough in the fall to stand transplanting well: the small fibres are soft and full of sap, and will dry in a few minutes so much, that they will never regain their vitality, if ever so well planted; some kinds will, however, do better than others. Another objection is, that a part of the old vine is attached to it, which will decay from both ends where it is cut, and the vine will never be as healthy as one properly raised from a cutting. I have also found that vines raised from layers have longer joints and are not as hard to cut, as those from cuttings; but there are some kinds—as the Cynthiana, Norton's Virginia, and others—that are hard to grow from cuttings, so we have to multiply them by layers.

Vines from cuttings are raised in so many different ways, from one bud up to two feet long, that one would think every propagator had his own way. The different methods are so well known that it is unnecessary for me to describe them.

My object is to make known a new method, which was first brought to my knowledge by a notice in the *Horticultural Annual* for 1867, by

Mr. Patrick, of Terre Haute, Ind. I have tried it, and believe, from my own results, that it is the best. My cuttings are made with two buds: if they are only three inches long, they will make better plants than any three or four bud cuttings: three to five inches is the best length. They are made in November and tied with willow in bundles of forty or fifty, making the lower ends even; then I dip the lower ends, about one-third of their entire length, in a mixture of clay and sand, thinned to the consistency of cream, to hold moisture; after that, I put them into a frame previously prepared in a sheltered situation—the North side about six inches higher than the South; I put the lower end up—this is the main point; then all are covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil or sand and clay mixed; after that a good covering of straw and boards to keep out frost. In the spring, as soon as warm weather commences, the covering is taken off and glass windows are laid on to warm the top—the natural lower end of the cuttings. This will work like a hot-bed and callus will be formed very soon, and roots will start by the time the cuttings are set out in the nursery.—Care must be taken, however, not to start them too soon, as the roots grow very fast. The best condition for planting is, when the roots just break through the bark—then they are sure to grow. I have planted Iona and Delaware cuttings only two inches long, and they made good plants, with roots two and three feet long. Good cuttings of Taylor's Bullit had roots, from six to twelve in number, nearly one-fourth inch in thickness, and three and four feet long; all in a circle around the lower end and very seldom any other, where the upper bud was not covered, which makes these plants more convenient for planting than any other—they can be set upright on the floor and will stand up, if the cutting has been set upright in the ground.

This is a great advantage in our prairie soil, as these roots will always be the main roots at whatever depth they are planted. I planted long cuttings and plants—raised from such, two, three and four, tiers of roots; and, although, at first, the lower roots were the strongest, in a few years the lower roots began to decay, and the upper roots took the lead—closer to the top than convenient for plowing. Our prairie soil will settle down, however loose it may have been prepared, and the roots cannot thrive well at too great a depth. Plants where all the roots are at the lower end, are better regulated in their depth of growth, and plowing is done with less danger of tearing out roots. I have some Norton's Virginia plants and they do tolerably well, although not as good as others. *Leansburg, St. Clair Co. Ill., Dec. 25, 1868. L. W.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Perkins and Delaware Grapes.

Our correspondent, "North Side," writes as follows:

"North Side" did not recommend the Delaware for general cultivation, but only in naturally, thoroughly under-drained soil, on the North side of the Missouri river.

Where you make "North Side" say *first* year, it should read *fourth* year.

My Delawares four years old, have never lost a leaf from blight or a berry from rot.

The foliage at Bluffton and Portland last September was good.

ave tried it,
at it is the
two buds:
they will
r four bud
est length.
tied with
making the
lower ends,
in a mix-
onsistency
hat, I put
ared in a
about six
the lower
n all are
sand and
g of straw
spring, as
e covering
n to warm
cuttings.
allus will
art by the
ursery.—
start them
The best
roots just
re sure to
ware cut-
ade good
et long.
oots, from
urth inch
long; all
very sel-
was not
more cot-
they can
nd up, if
ground.
rie soil,
roots at
planted
uch, two,
ough, as
gest, in a
ay, and
o the top
airie soil
ay have
rive well
all the
egulated
is done
I have
they do
e other
L. W.

I have little confidence in trenching, ditching, or tile draining; it does well for awhile, but eventually the soil becomes as clammy and compact as ever.

In the Editorial remarks in answer to "North Side," you say the Perkins grape is red—if it is, mine is not Perkins. I obtained them from Dr. Schroeder. When they commence to color they are reddish; but, when fully ripe, with the bloom on, they appear, to a casual observer, white. They are so regarded by the birds when in search of red grapes. As to their worthlessness, a propagator near St. Louis, wanted all my wood; and, if I am not mistaken, he told me he sold all his Perkins grapes in St. Louis for forty cents per pound. NORTH SIDE.

GRAPES IN CLINTON CO., MO.

N. J. COLMAN: I am growing grapes on rolling prairie soil, and am pleased with my success. I regard the Concord as the best for market, and good for wine. The Norton is very healthy and productive, and its wine is superior. Hartford is hardy, healthy and productive, and hangs well to the vine. Creveling hardy; good quality; healthy; but a loose bunch, and vine grows slow. Delaware is a slow grower, but productive and delicious. Catawba is healthy, but ripens rather late—or rather, does not fully ripen its fruit some seasons. The Ives grows well, appears healthy, but has not borne yet. The Cynthiana is much like the Norton; the only perceivable difference is, the bunch and berry are larger, and vine more vigorous. The Clinton is not healthy with me: the leaves are covered with lumps, caused, I think, by the sting of an insect, or rather some insect deposits its eggs on them, as I find an egg in each knot. The fruit rots more than any other grape. The Taylor suffers much like the Clinton. Mary Ann very early, healthy and productive; poor quality.

I have not been successful with Israella, Iona, Rogers' Hybrids, Allen's Hybrid, Cassidy, Clara, and several others, owing, in a measure, I think, to the quality of the plants received.

I had an acre and a half of Concord in bearing last season, that produced about twenty thousand pounds, entirely free from any disease or insect; many vines five years planted, produced from 60 to 75 pounds. The same vines bore apparently as full as the year before.

I have about five hundred seedlings growing, about twenty of which bore last year—the fourth year from planting the seed—one of which is the largest grape I ever saw, but poor in quality. One Concord seedling, was nearly as white as this paper when ripe; another, and the most promising, ripe and gone before Hartford. O. P. M.

Barnesville, Mo., Jan. 23, 1869.

A SUGGESTION.—N. J. Colman, Esq.: There is one suggestion that I would like to make to some of your correspondents: In giving their experience through the *Rural World* on the various subjects on which they write—they should give their special locality. Some articles I find are very interesting and instructing—but without date or locality—so that a fruit or vine succeeding with them, is no evidence that it will succeed with another—unless he knows the locality, whether north, south, east or west. J. C., Lawrence, Kans.

Colman's Rural World.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, at 612 North Fifth St. St. Louis, Mo., at \$2 per annum, in advance. A FREE COPY for one year to any person sending a club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURTFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guilwite, Rockwell Thompson, A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper, O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Davaiss.

Advertising Rates—20 cents per line (Minion) each insertion inside advertising columns; 30 cents per line each insertion on the last page. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar per issue.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

TAKE NOTICE!

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutmeg Melon, provided Stamped Envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them; and not otherwise.

We send the *RURAL WORLD* Free for one year to every person sending us the names of Five New Subscribers—not old ones.

NOTICE.

On account of the great increase in our subscription list, which has been as gratifying as unexpected, the First and Second numbers for Volume 23, are entirely exhausted. We endeavored to provide an abundant supply of numbers for any ordinary increase of our subscription list; but we find we were many thousand numbers short, and we have been compelled to add to our edition from week to week—and if this wonderful increase of new subscribers continues, there is no telling where we shall stop.

FINE STOCK FOR ILLINOIS.—J. H. Pickrell, of Harriestown, Macon County, Ills., has bought of Mr. Cochrane of Compton, Quebec, the fine Short-horn bull "Baron Booth of Lancaster," sired by the famous "Baron Booth," and out of an equally superior cow of Lancaster stock. Our correspondent says, "He is one of the finest young bulls I ever saw, and will make a worthy successor to "Sweepstakes."

W. R. Duncan, of McLean County, has also bought of the same party, the extra-fine roan heifer, "Warfdale Rose," bred by Capt. Gunter. She is a half-sister to Cochrane's Duchess 97th, for which he (C.) paid 1000 guineas.

Mr. W. Miller, Jr., of Atha, C. W., sent to W. Ripley, of Turner, Ill., sixteen very fine Cotswold ewes. Mr. Miller's card may be found in our advertising columns.

G. C. Brackett, Esq., of Lawrence, Kansas, in a private note to us, says—"I am in strong hopes that your State Horticultural Society, will hold its next annual meeting at Kansas City, so that the fruit growers of Kansas can step in."

PIKE CO. (MO.) AGR. & MECH. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors at Louisiana, held Jan. 30th, it was resolved that the first annual fair of this Society be commenced on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1869, and be held for five days.

The American Agricultural Annual for 1869.—The American Horticultural Annual for 1869.—We are in receipt of the above-named rural hand books, issued from the press of Orange Judd & Co., of the American Agriculturist. They are very neatly printed and illustrated. Price in paper covers, 50 cents each, and in cloth, 75 cents each.

CORRECTION.—In the Sunday Republican, of the 17th instant, *Rusticus* makes the following great mistake of calling—"Dr. W. S. Dyer, President of the State Board of Agriculture."

Our friend ought to have known that H. T. Mudd, Esq., of Kirkwood, is, and has been, President of the State Board of Agriculture since its first organization. The error is the more surprising, as *Rusticus* always intends that Kirkwood shall be known and represented on every appropriate occasion.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—This is the season when most of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the State hold their annual meetings. The Secretary of the Board is desirous of having the name and post-office address of the President and Secretary of each society. The President of each County Agricultural Society is *ex-officio* member of the State Board of Agriculture. Correspondents will please write name and address in full and very plain.

CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, Corresponding Sec'y
State Board of Agriculture,
612 North 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. FRANÇOIS CO., MO.—Eds. *Rural World*: I wish to invite the attention of persons in search of good fruit growing lands, to that portion of St. Francois Co., Mo., adjoining the newly-constructed railroad from Bismarck to DeLassus, and the line from St. Louis to Belmont.

Good judges pronounce the soil peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of grapes, peaches, apples, and in fact all kinds of fruits that can be grown in this latitude—and that that section affords some of the finest points as to relative height, exposure, &c. I know that in many localities spring water is abundant; timber very good, and the land can be bought at low rates. Purchasers should investigate the claims of that section before purchasing elsewhere—it will probably pay to look at the country. ST. FRANÇOIS.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5TH.

The weather still maintains that dull, muddy character, with which it commenced the season. There has been rather more variety in its character, the wind ranging through every point of the compass. The high wind of the early morning of the 30th soon lulled, settling for the next three days in the East, accompanied with a corresponding elevation of the temperature.

It rained during the night of Monday, continuing all day as a fine misting rain. On Wednesday morning the wind had changed to N. W., with faint attempts at snow.

The temperature continued to fall till Friday morning, at which time the wind changed, and the mean temperature rose; the ground, however, did not thaw through, and a fine snow has commenced with all the indications of a continuance.

The wheat is still looking well, and pastures and meadows are in a very promising condition. Hauling on the farm is greatly behind, but grubbing and all kinds of cleaning up has had a favorable chance this winter.

Mean of the week, 33.25.

Maximum on 1st at 2 P. M., 48°.

Minimum on 5th at 7 A. M., 13°.

Range, 35°.

THE WESTERN WORLD—Illuminated.—This is a new candidate for public favor—a neat looking Weekly, devoted to Literature, Arts, Sciences, &c.; has able contributors; and, in external appearance, decidedly the most attractive of all the weeklies published. French & Wheat, New York City, Publishers. Terms, \$3 per year.

NEWS.

St. Louis, February 6.—The question of female suffrage is being agitated in the Missouri Legislature. A delegation of ladies headed by Mrs. John S. Phelps and Miss Cousens. Speaker Orrick favors the movement, and has been heard on the side of the ladies. Mr. Campbell, of Pike county, heads the opposition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills.—Governor Palmer has vetoed Gen. Fuller's railroad bill, on constitutional grounds. **CALL OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**—The joint committee appointed to canvass the votes of the last general election for calling a State constitutional convention, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the affirmative side of the question had a majority of 726 votes; and Senator Ward's bill providing for the assembly of the said convention on the second Monday of December next was passed. The election for the members of the convention, which are to be equal in number to the present House of Representatives, will be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November next, and the new instrument will be submitted to a vote of the people at a time to be fixed by the convention.

An important meeting of manufacturers of all kinds is called at the Board of Trade rooms, Philadelphia, for the 17th inst., to organize a National League for the interests of home industry. Reports indicate that it will be well attended.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Jonathan Burr, a wealthy citizen and ex-banker of Chicago, died last night, aged 75.

Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown, and Miss Chapin are to address the Women Suffrage convention to be held in Library Hall on the 11th and 12th insts., and Miss Dickinson the Soreis convention that meets at the same time.

OMAHA, February 5.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Southern Colorado was held at Pueblo on the first instant, for the purpose of securing the extension of the Union Pacific railroad through the Arkansas valley. A committee was appointed to confer with Eastern capitalists and directors of the Union Pacific. Resolutions were also adopted for the establishment of a board of trade in Colorado for the furtherance of the same object.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The bark America, supposed to have on board some of the passengers rescued from the steamer Hibernia, is at anchor outside the bar.

In an examination of parties charged with conspiracy to defraud the Union Pacific railroad of \$124,000, the evidence of one of them, Frederick A. Goodall, who has turned State's evidence, is given.

St. Joseph, February 5.—Work will be commenced on the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad, from Richmond this way, and will be pushed forward rapidly as soon as the weather will permit.

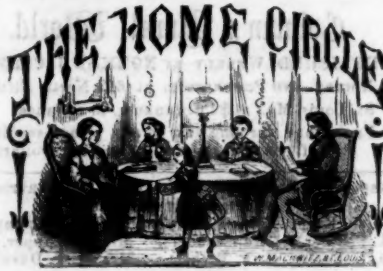
We are informed by a gentleman from Savannah, that a large force of laborers has resumed work on the extension of the Missouri Valley Railroad to the Iowa State line.

The Missouri Valley Railroad yesterday received ten freight cars from the East. They expect a new locomotive in a few days. The increased traffic over the road has demanded these additions to the rolling stock.

The Methodists of New York city have resolved to raise \$500,000 for new churches and chapels in destitute parts of that city, and \$100,000 of it has already been subscribed.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Paris letters say that all France is being armed; that all the towns are full of munitions of war, and that the people are anxious to know what this means if Louis Napoleon really desires peace.

Prince Napoleon is reported by recent letters to be very ill. Indeed he is not likely to recover, though he may linger for several months. He is wasted to a skeleton.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

WINTER.

Where is the beautiful green
That decked the forest and glade
In the gay spring-time, when a golden sheen
Over the streamlet played?
When flowers peeped from each sunny nook,
Like fairies in dresses gay,
And the tiny cascade dashed a shower of pearls
That broke in glittering spray?
The bright green leaves are seared
And crushed beneath the tread—
And the flowers that decked the sunny spots
With loveliness, are dead!
And the Earth has gone to sleep
Under the dead brown leaves;
The trumpet vine no longer creeps
Over the low-browed eaves,
And Winter in splendor is here
With ice-jewels on his brow,
Hanging a sparkling diamond
On every twig and bough,
Till a million gems flash back
The rays of the morning sun
And every grassy blade
In silver frost-work is done;
And the babbling meadow brook
In crystal plate is cased,
And o'er the smooth, round pebbles
A silver fret-work traced—
Oh, Winter reigns in splendor,
With icy-jeweled crown;
Covering with beautiful frost-work
The woods and meadows brown.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

OLD LADIES.

BY MARY C. KING.

We often hear it said of a certain person that she is a good old woman, or a nice old lady, but seldom do we hear one of this class referred to as an example of beauty. We take it for granted that beauty dwells only with youth. Its essential elements are found so largely in the well-rounded form; fresh, rosy cheeks; bright, mirthful eyes, and musical tones of the young—that, when these are exchanged for the beaded, tottering form, wrinkled face, dim eyes, and gray hair of age—we almost instinctively say, their beauty has departed; but, is not this often a mistake?

I saw a picture of one old lady not long since, in a little Sunday school book—a simple wood-cut—upon which my eye lingered with delight. It was a gentle, motherly, loving face, which told, as plainly as if a placard had been placed upon her brow, of the great, warm, true heart, within. I have seen such faces in real life, too, but they were pictures none the less because the warm life-blood coursed through the veins, and they lived and moved about, diffusing

warmth and gladness wherever they went—living pictures, upon which memory dwells with tender delight, long after they have passed away!

I now recall one such whom I knew and loved long years ago—when a child in a distant State. She was an aunt of ex-President Fillmore, an intelligent, kind, cheerful old lady, with robust form, and a face upon which age alone—not sickness—had left its imprint. A life of piety—of love to God and man—of self-denial, and victory over the infirmities of human nature—by their gently moulding and transforming influences—had told their tale upon her face, too, and made it a beautiful one, despite the cares and burdens of some severe winters and summers. I seem to see her now, moving about among the children and young people—an ever-welcome presence—and of all the faces which I now recall, none seem more beautiful to me than that of this dear old lady. Blessings upon her memory, and that of thousands of others like her, who have gone home to rest; and may their mantle fall over us who bear the burden and heat of the day!

Another one of these kind old ladies I met a few weeks since on a crowded street car. I had been "down town" and was detained until nearly dark, when, cold and tired, I stepped on a car, to find every seat occupied, and nearly every available foot of standing room filled. Just at my right sat a pleasant, motherly-looking old lady, who, I suppose, saw and pitied my forlorn looks, as I swayed to and fro, in spite of my desperate hold upon the inevitable strap; and, touching my arm, invited me to a seat upon her lap. I of course declined, not willing to impose upon her good nature, but she insisted so strongly that I was compelled to yield; and so while others stood—men, women and children—I enjoyed the luxury of a seat upon the lap of somebody's good old grandmother, who, I almost wished was my own—no disrespect to mine implied, however, as I never had any; at least I do not remember of ever having one; but I do remember of having a grandfather once, and if he was anything like a sample of what grandmothers are, then happy are they whose homes are blessed and honored by their presence. Let all such see that they appreciate, and return in good measure, the care and love which has been so abundantly bestowed upon them.

REMARKABLE CASES OF CONSCIENCE.—There is a man in Benedicta, Me., who raises a large quantity of apples every year, and sells them for fifty cents per bushel, as he thinks that is about what they are worth while he might often get four times as much. Neither will he sell more than four or five bushels to one person, as he is determined his apples shall not be speculated upon. We also know a man, says the *Massachusetts Republican*, not far from here, who sells his potatoes at fifty cents per bushel and no more. He says the Almighty revealed to him, face to face, that if he made a practice of that, his potatoes should never rot, and he says they never have.

The population of Minnesota is estimated at 445,000. The wheat crop of the past year is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels. The number of miles of railroads in operation is 559, being 128 more than in 1867.

A DANGEROUS RIDE.

The picture shows the kind of sleigh used by Russian officers when traveling over the snowy wastes of Siberia. The traveler here represented had exchanged the horses which he brought with him from Russia, for three rather wild ones offered to him by some persons on the route. He had just sat down in the sleigh, when the wild animals made a plunge and in a moment the driver, who sat on the front of the sleigh, was thrown from his seat to the ground. Off they dashed at full speed going on straight towards a ravine, which was not far distant. When almost close to the edge of the precipice the horses providentially turned, and the traveler, who expected instant death was saved.



ALL TASTES SUITED.—A man entered a furniture store, and said:

"Have you any old furniture?"

"No, sir; but we can make you some," was the answer.

This reminds one of the Englishman in a restaurant, who called for stale bread.

"We have none, my lord."

"Make some, then—I will wait."

"Our life is made up of little things." Our attention to them is the index of our character, and often the balance by which it is weighed.

A young lady—a sensible girl—gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love:—

"The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—a 'love of a sonnet.'"

A Connecticut editor fell on an icy sidewalk last week. He did not use "unparliamentary language," as some would have done, but bit his lips, rubbed down the bruises, and while a benevolent smile radiated his countenance remarked: "We don't cherish any ill will; but for light and entertaining reading matter, commend us to the obituary of the man who owns this sidewalk."

A widow, resident of Fon du Lac, Wis., has Major Andre's watch, bearing his name on its back, with the date 1774. She wants to sell it.

Kossuth, following in the footsteps of Garibaldi and Mazzini, has written to the republican leaders of Spain, supplicating them not to lose the opportunity of proclaiming a republic.

Dickens says: "The part of the holding of a farmer or land owner which pays best for cultivation is the small estate within the ring fence of his skull." It is mainly this small estate to which our winter work should be devoted.

The Chicago Union Stock Yards' Company gave a dividend of 10 per cent. on last year's business.

TO CLEANSE FOUL JARS.—Eds. *Rural World*:

Having some stone jars in which lard had been packed until they became unfit for use, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth, and letting it remain two or three weeks. This is an experiment with me, and I suspect it would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stone ware. Mrs. M. P. A.

A man named Hays has been convicted in the Circuit Court of Adair county, Mo., on a charge of altering the mark of a sheep worth \$2.50, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The savings of two years of sober industry would furnish the man with a good big flock of such sheep.

STRATEGY OF THE DEER.—The first object of an old hart when roused from his lair, is to find a substitute. For this purpose he beats the cover until he has discovered a stag younger and therefore fleetier than himself to personate him in the impending chase. On having found one, either by a stamp of his foot or a decisive application of his antlers, he rouses him from his bed, of which he takes possession, lying down in it with his nose on the ground. An old stag has been known in the course of a single chase to turn three different deer out of their lairs. The trick is well known to sportsmen, and is not therefore often successful; for, as soon as it is discovered, the hounds are drawn off from the false pursuit and led back to the scent of the original stag, who was driven from his hiding-place and compelled to run for his life.

Another, and often a more successful mode of baffling his enemies is, for a stag to take "soil," in other words, to sink himself in a pool or river, keeping his nostrils or but a small portion of his head above water. He is thus invisible to his pursuers except to one of the keenest eye, the scent is lost, and he will remain concealed in this way for hours until the danger has passed away.

The poorest farmer in the land, if unable to feed his calves, can always graze his shins.—*Punch.*

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

CHICKENS BOILED.—The wings and legs of fowls should be fastened to the body by a cord tied around to keep them in place, instead of skewers. When thus prepared, let them lie in skim-milk two hours. Then put them in cold water, cover them, and boil over a slow fire. Skim the water clean. Serve with white sauce, or drawn butter.

BOUILLI.—Boil seven or eight pounds of beef in more water than enough to cover it. Remove the seam as it rises, then put in two carrots, two turnips, two onions, two heads of celery, two or three cloves, a faggot of parsley and sweet herbs. Let it boil gently four or five hours. Put a carrot, a turnip, an onion, and a head of celery in to cook whole, and take them out when done and cut in small squares. Take out the meat carefully, skim off the fat, and lay the sliced vegetables into the soup, and add a spoonful of ketchup to heighten the flavor. Pour in a soup tureen, and serve as other soup.

TO BROIL HAM.—Cut the pieces in thin slices, soak them in hot water fifteen or twenty minutes. Dry them in a cloth and lay them on a hot gridiron, and broil a few moments. Butter and season with a little pepper. Cold boiled ham is better to broil than raw, and will require no soaking. If you wish to serve fried eggs with it, do it according to the directions: lay one on each slice of ham, and send it to the table hot.

The largest known tree in Kansas is at the mouth of the Fall River, on the Osage lands. It is a magnificent oak, nine feet in diameter and about thirty feet in circumference, and runs up straight as an arrow, forty feet without limbs. The United States surveyors took the dimensions of this tree, and they are now on record at Washington.

A SWINDLE.—Eds. *Rural World*: Having read in many newspapers and agricultural journals, an advertisement of Musical Boxes, describing them as metallic and highly polished; playing from 10 to 30 tunes—I was simple enough to send \$1 for one, thinking it would aid in teaching some young mocking birds to sing, as a substitute for a German Bird Organ. When the thing came, it was a child's toy, such as the toy stores sell for 10 cents. J.S. Florissant Valley, Mo.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.

JANUARY, 1869.

Thermometer in open air, in the shade.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.

28° 9 47° 5 33° 5 36° 6

Maximum temp. 67° 0, on the 6th.

Minimum " 14° 0, on the 31st.

Range, 53° 0 degrees.

Wet bulb Thermometer.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.

27° 9 40° 7 31° 5 33° 4

Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.

29.549 29.513 29.551 29.538

Maximum, 29.870, on the 18th, 9 P.M.

Minimum, 28.999, on the 29th, 10 A.M.

Range, 0.871 inches.

Rain on the 2d, 8th, 14th, 15th, 26th, 29th.

Snow—none.

Total amount of rain, 1.94 inches.

Average temp. Rain.

January, 1866, 28° 7 4.16 inches.

January, 1867, 22° 0 2.66 "

January, 1868, 24° 2 1.60 "

January, 1869, 36° 6 1.94 "

My meteorological records for the last nine

years, show that the month just passed was the

warmest January during that period; the next

one to it was, January 1863, with a mean

temperature of 35° 4.

Colman & Sanders OF THE ST. LOUIS NURSERY

Would again respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to fill orders for
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens,
&c., of the best quality and at moderate prices, the leading items of which are presented in the following retail list.

APPLE TREES.	
2 and 3 years old, 5 to 7 feet high,	Each. Hund.
1st selection,	25c \$20
2 years old, 4 to 5 feet, 2d size,	20 15
Siberian Crab, Red and Yellow varieties, 40	30
Leading kinds grown: Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Sweet June, Sweet Bough, Summer Queen, Summer Pearmain, Benoni, Keswick Codlin, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Fall Queen, Fall Pippin, Colvert, Fulton, Strawberry, Yellow Belleflower, Rawles' Janet, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, White Pippin, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Keeper, Huntsman's Favorite, Large and Small Romanite, Northern Spy, Golden Russett, Tulpahocking, Domine, Willow Twig, Pryor's Red, Smith's Cider, Tallman's Sweet, Minkler, Baldwin, Wagner, Tompkins Co. King, Milam.	

PEAR TREES—The best varieties.	
Standard, 2 and 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 75c	\$50
" medium size, 3 to 5 feet,	50 40
Dwarf, 2 and 3 years, 1st selection,	50 40
" " 2d size,	40 30

PEACH TREES.	
1 year from bud, fine trees, 25c each; \$20 per hund.	
2 " " 40c each.	
Varieties consist of—Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Haines' Early, Crawford's Early and Late, Early Cling, Serrate & large Early York, Cooledge's Favorite George the Fourth, Yellow Alberger, Red and Yellow Rarripe, Old Mixon Free and Cling, Stump the World, Red Cheek Melacaton, Newington Cling, Washington Cling, Late Admirable, Columbia, President, Smock, Heath Cling and Free.	
Also a few trees of Wright's MAMMOTH HEATH CLING, \$1 each; and a very few trees of the following at 50c each—Harker's Seedling, Moore's Favorite, Busky Hill, Beer's Smock, Beer's Late Melacaton, Mountain Rose, Reeves' Favorite and Van Buren's Golden Dwarf.	

CHERRY TREES.	
2 years old, 5 to 7 feet, extra fine; 75c each, \$50 hund.	
1 and 2 years, 2d size, 50c each; \$40 per hundred.	
Early Richmond or May, Donna Maria, Plum Stone, Morello, Shannon, May Duke, Late Duke, Carnation, Reine Hortense, Belle Magnifique, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Early Purple, Yellow Spanish; also, a few trees of the "Barbour May," from Kentucky, from whence it comes with the highest reputation as a hardy and excellent sweet cherry. \$1 each.	

BUDDED PLUM TREES.	
2 years old, 1st selection, fine, 75c each.	
1 and 2 years old, 2d selection, fine, 50c each.	
Lombard, Coe's Golden Drop, Green Gage, Red Gage, Autumn Gage, Imperial Gage, Yellow Gage, Gen. Hand, Magnum Bonum, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Jefferson, &c.	

CHICKASAW PLUM.	
Fine trees, 50c each; \$30 per hundred.	
APRICOTS.	
Fine trees, best kinds, 50c each; \$35 per hundred.	
NECTARINES.	
Fine trees, best kinds, 50c each; \$30 per hundred.	
QUINCES.	
Orange and Portugal, 50c each; \$40 per 100.	

GRAPE VINES.	
Concord, 1 year, 25c each,	Dox. Hund.
" Bearing Vines, 50c each,	4 00 20 00
Hartford Prolific, 1 year, 30c each,	3 00 15 00
" " 2 " 50c "	4 00
Delaware, 2 years, 50c each,	4 00
Norton's Virginia, 1 year, 40c each,	3 50 20 00
" " 2 years, 50c each,	4 00
Ives' Seedling, 2 years, 50c each,	4 00
Iona, 1 year, 50c each,	5 00
Israella, 1 year, 50c each,	5 00
Creveling, 1 year, 50c each,	5 00
Clinton, 2 years, 25c each,	2 00 6 00
Taylor's Bullitt, 2 years, 25c each,	2 00 6 00
GOOSEBERRIES.	
Houghton Seedling, 1 year, \$1 50 per doz; \$5 hund.	
" " 2 year, \$2 per doz.	

BLACKBERRIES.	
Lawton, or New Rochelle,	\$1 50 doz; \$6 hund.
Wilson's Early—new, very superior—50c each; \$4 doz	
Kittatinny, very hardy, 30c each; \$3 per doz.	
Missouri Mammoth, 50c each; \$5 per doz.	

RASPBERRIES.	
Doolittle Black Cap,	Dox. Hund.
Miami Black Cap,	1 00 5 00
St. Louis Red,	1 50 6 00
Purple Cane,	1 50
Philadelphia, best and hardiest Red,	2 00 12 50
Clarke, new Red, and said to be very hardy, \$1 each.	

STRAWBERRIES.	
Wilson's Albany, \$1 50 per 100; \$6 per 1000.	
Agriculturist, \$2 per hundred.	
Green Prolife, \$2 per hundred.	

CURRANTS.	
Red Dutch, 2 years, fine,	Dox. 100 1000
White " " "	\$1 50 \$6 00 \$40 00
Cherry, White Grape, and	2 00 8 00
Fertile de Pallua,	2 50 10 00
Black Naples,	1 50 6 00

RHUBARB.	
Linnæus, 25 to 50c each, as to size, \$2 doz; \$10 hund.	
Victoria, " " " "	

ASPARAGUS.	
Large Purple Top, 2 years, strong, \$1 50 per hundred, \$8 00 per thousand.	

COLMAN & SANDERS also take pleasure in offering their usual fine assortment of
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, FINE EVERGREENS, ROSES, &c.
EVERGREENS consist of Norway, Hemlock, Black or Blue and Red Spruces; Scotch, Austrian, White, Corsican, Red and Mountain Pines, Balsam and Silver Firs; American and Siberian Arbor Vites; Irish and Swedish Junipers, Spreading Juniper or Savin, embracing every hardy and desirable article in this line, in sizes from 6 inches to 8 feet, and prices at about 25c per foot for small trees to 50c per foot for large and well furnished handsome specimens.

Address COLMAN & SANDERS,
Nursery and Fruit Depot, 612 North Fifth street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Grape Plants and Wood.

A splendid lot of Norton's Virginia layers; also, Ives, Hartford Prolific, Concord and Rogers' No. 1. Plants and Wood at low rates.
Address,
Dr. C. W. SPALDING,
President Cliff Cave Wine Company,
feb13-4t St. Louis or Kirkwood, Mo.

"WATERLOO."

Now owned by Dr. Henderson is offered for sale on fair terms. Waterloo is by Imp. Yorkshire and out of Topaz by Imp. Glencoe. He is a beautiful horse, and is credited with the best race of four mile heats ever run in Kentucky. Lodi, who made the great Norfolk run, the fastest race ever ran in America, is full brother to Waterloo. For particulars address,
feb13-2t J. C. KAY, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAPE VINES.

Herbemont (Layers), Norton's Virginia (Layers), Concord, Hartford Prolific, and other leading varieties, at very low rates by the hundred or thousand. Also, DAHLIAS, GREENHOUSE and other BEDDING Plants, Roses, Gladiolus, &c. Catalogues free to all applicants.
Address, HENRY MICHEL,
feb13-6t 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HOVEY & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND
Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden, for 1869.

The 36th Edition is now ready, containing 150 pages, ILLUSTRATED WITH UPWARDS OF 100 BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, and a descriptive list of 2500 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, including the NOVELTIES for 1869; a list of 150 FRENCH GLADIOLUS, with A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE.

Our GUIDE is the most complete ever published, containing full and plain directions for the CULTURE OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES. A copy mailed to all applicants upon the receipt of 25 cents. Sent free to our regular customers. Address
HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass.
feb13-428

FLOWER SEEDS.

My Catalogues of Choice FLOWER SEEDS and
SPRING BULBS,
Are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants
Address, HENRY MICHEL,
feb13-6t 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNRIVALLED PRIZE TOMATO



One-fourth Natural Size. "GENERAL GRANT."

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have secured the entire stock of this justly celebrated Tomato. We believe it the nearest approach to perfection of anything of the kind yet offered, combining more superior qualities.

Size, above the medium, three to four inches diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely bed or wrinkled; color, brilliant glossy crimson, unusually firm, solid, and free from water, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin, remarkably fine, smooth and coloring well up to the stem—a quality very desirable to those procuring them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well, keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting.

Andrew S. Fuller author of Small Fruit Culture. We have had an opportunity of testing this to the past season, and believe it will prove to be one of the very best varieties in cultivation.
C. N. Brackett, Chairman of the Veg. Com. Mass. Hort. Society.

I have given the new Tomato, Gen. Grant, a trial of two seasons, in connection with a dozen more of the new varieties recently introduced, as the Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Valencia, Chesapeake, Eureka, Maupay, Foard, Cedar Hill, &c., and find it surpasses them all in earliness, productiveness, and all the qualities which I consider requisite in a first-class market variety, and can heartily recommend it. No person, I think, who makes any of the above named varieties his standard of excellence, will give this variety one season's trial, grow any other, its extraordinary beauty and singular rich color, command the attention of the most exacting server.

C. Bates, of Kingston, originator of Bates' Early. The Gen. Grant Tomato I have tried with several other varieties, viz: Cedar Hill, Foard, Tilden, Bates' Early. The Gen. Grant beat all in earliness except Bates' Early: with that it was about neck-and-neck." But for beauty of form, color, and compact flesh, it stands head and shoulders above all the rest. Planted May 15th, fruit ripe August 10th.

Price per packet, 25 cents; 5 packets, \$1.10. Write to the trade on application.
1t] WASHBURN & CO., Horticultural Hall, Boston.

WILLIAM MILLER, JR., Importer and Breeder of COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West.
feb13-1y

COTSWOLD EWES.

As I am this spring importing a lot from England I will sell 30 yearlings and two year olds, that I have reserved for breeding. They are now showing lamb to a first-class buck imported from England last fall. If one person takes the lot or 15, I will deliver in St. Louis or Chicago. As they will be getting heavy, the middle of March is as late as they can do to move. Wm. MILLER, JR., Atha P.O., Canada West.
feb13-2t

For Sale—Fruit & Farming Lands.

About 1,500 acres of land on the railroad line from St. Louis to Belmont, in St. Francois County, Mo., all located as to stations. A large portion of the best quality for fruit growing, and the balance good farming land. There are numerous excellent vines and some good timber on the tract; about 150 acres under fence, and a large amount of land cleared for planting. There is planted in orchard about 150 peach trees, and about 50 apple trees, and beds over 600 strawberry plants. In nursery are vines grown from 50,000 grape cuttings, mostly Concord; 3,000 budded peach trees, and a lot of currant and gooseberry bushes. Of buildings, there is a good dwelling house with six rooms (beside several other houses on the tract); a new frame barn with a large cellar and stables underneath, and a large cistern at the end; and sheds and a log barn in yard.—Situations within two miles of DeLassus city, to which the cars are now running. The lands will be sold in parcels or in one body at low figures, together with stock, tools, etc. For further particulars apply to G. W. KENT, Farmington, St. Francois Co., Mo. Feb. 1st, 1869. feb13tf

STARK APPLE.

The ONLY Stock of 2 and 3 year old trees is to be obtained at the

COLUMBUS NURSERY.

2 year old trees, \$6 per doz; \$40 per 100. 2 year old trees, \$4 per dozen, \$25 per 100. 1 year old trees, \$3 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Primes' Golden and Fourth of July, 2 year old trees, \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

No Scions for Sale.

A good assortment of other stock. Spring Catalogue of Bedding and Greenhouse plants now ready, and mailed to all applicants.

R. G. HANFORD,
Columbus, Ohio.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Fresh and Pure, direct from the growers. For sale by WM. KOENIG & CO.,

207 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

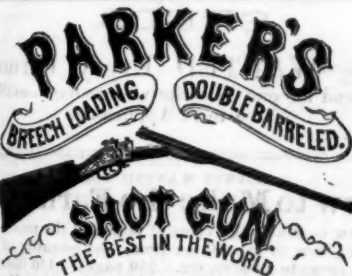
Agricultural Implements,

Field and Garden

SEEDS.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free of postage.

feb13-2t



CHARLES PARKER.
(Send for Circular.) MERIDEN CONN

NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 BEEKMAN STREET.

Send for Circular, &c., to Meriden, Conn.

feb13-8t

FRUIT BOXES.

Cash orders for the HALLOCK, the LOCK, and the OCTAGON Quart Berry Boxes and for Crates; also for Peach, Grape or Vegetable Boxes, will be promptly filled by

C. COLBY & CO.,
Manufacturers, South Pass (Cobden),
Illinois.

feb13-13t

Our Chestnut Stallion,

"CHAMPION JR."

By CHAMPION—he by ALMA—by MAMBRINO—by IMPORTED MESSENGER—dam thorough-bred mare—IS FOR SALE.

He is five years old, sixteen hands high; sound in all respects; kind, in and out of harness; is a rich chestnut, beautiful form, fine action, and in all particulars one of the best stock horses in the West.

Address, for further particulars, box 2484, P. O. feb13-4t St. Louis.

Curls! Curls!

SAMPLES

SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful, flowing curls. Address with Stamp, Prof. B. H. ROSS, Parkman, feb13-13t Ohio.

WANTED—Agents for OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN,

In both ENGLISH and GERMAN. A thoroughly reliable guide; written in plain language, with a table of symptoms, to facilitate the detection of disease; embracing the ALLOPATHIC, HOMOEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC and HERBAL modes of treatment.

An octavo volume of over 500 closely printed pages—price \$2.50.

The most popular and rapidly selling book in the market. Agents are reporting upwards of 100 subscribers per week. One just reports 123, and another 132 for last week. Another reports 240 for the last two weeks. Send for Circulars and learn full particulars. Address,

J. S. GOODMAN & CO.,

Publishers, 5 Custom House Place,
Chicago, Illa.

feb13-2t

WANTED—A NURSERYMAN,

Who thoroughly understands the propagation of Fruit trees, Evergreens, and Flowering plants. I will furnish everything necessary to carry on the business, and give him a profitable interest for a number of years. The nursery has been established for 15 years, has an extended and favorable reputation, with a good trade already established. For particulars, apply to W. C. TUCKER, Columbus, Miss. feb13-4t

SPRING 1869.

Rochester Commercial Nurseries.

(Established, 1830.)

WM. S. LITTLE, PROPRIETOR.

I offer for SPRING SALES a LARGE and UNBROKEN assortment of Nursery Products of excellent quality. Descriptive Catalogues, 80 pages, 10 cents. The Circular of prices, per dozen, per 100, per 1000, sent to all applicants.

Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters, large and small, address, WM. S. LITTLE,
mar&apr Rochester, N. Y.

Guns, Revolvers, &c.

Double Barrel Shot Guns, \$9 to \$50; Single Shot Guns, Men and Boys, \$3.50 to \$20. Musket Shot Guns, using small caps, warranted to shoot shot close and kill 60 yards, \$2.50; Fine Sporting Rifles, any size, \$12 to \$45. Pocket and Belt Revolvers, all sizes, \$5 to \$20. WANTED—Second-hand Army or Navy Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers, &c. For priced Catalogue, send stamp to the GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Liberal Discount to Agents, Dealers or Clubs. Terms, C. O. D.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

'The Parlor Favorite.'

The immense demand for this popular instrument, has induced us to make its manufacture a specialty, and we are consequently enabled to offer them at much lower rates than are charged for similar instruments by other makers. Inquire of resident dealers or send for our illustrated catalogue and price list. Address,

GEO. M. GUILD & CO.,
PIANOFORTE MANUF'RS, Boston, Mass.

Agents Wanted—Light work, good pay. Sample 10c., retails at 30c. B. GEHR, Shiremantown, Penn.

STAMMERING cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address, SIMPSON & Co., Box 5076, N.Y.

A MUSICAL BOX FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The French Great Sensation; novelty; cheapness; durability; in highly polished case; metallic tongue; brilliant in tone, of the best construction, with the most recent improvements, new keyless pattern. Eight SELECT AIRS. Eminently adapted for the drawing-room table. Guaranteed of the best workmanship and performance. No. 1 size, 8 airs, \$1. No. 2, 16 airs, \$2. No. 3, 24 airs, \$3. All sent FREE by mail on receipt of the amount. Address, PAUL & PAUL, No. 4 New Chambers St. N.Y. All parties who can conveniently send Postoffice orders, are requested to do so.

HOW SHALL WE

PAINT OUR HOUSES?

READY MADE COLORS FOR PAINTING

Exteriors of Country and City Houses.

These Paints require only to be thinned with Raw Linseed Oil to make them ready for use. The list includes forty shades and tints, comprising all the colors suitable for exterior painting. In durability and permanency of color they will be found superior in every respect to pure White Lead, while they cost (considering the quantity required) only about half as much.

Sample Cards, with a descriptive pamphlet, sent free by mail. Be sure you get the genuine "RAILROAD" Colors, every package of which bears our full name, in addition to our copy-righted title, "RAILROAD PAINTS AND RAILROAD COLORS." None are reliable which do not bear these marks.

We would call attention also to our WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE COMBINATION WHITE LEAD, which for economy and durability is the best in market. For sale by ALL PAINT DEALERS throughout the country, or MASURY & WHITON, 111 Fulton Street, N. Y. Proprietors of the Globe White Lead and Color Works, Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc and Painters' Fine Colors.

N. B.—"How Shall we Paint." A popular treatise on the art of House Painting, &c., by John W. Masury. Cloth. 216 pages. \$1.50. Also, Hints on House Painting. Cloth. 84 pages. 40 cts. Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST

AND PENN. FARM JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

PUBLISHED AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. & G. D. KUESTER, EDITORS.

ASSISTED BY A CORPS OF PRACTICAL CONTRIBUTORS.

TERMS:—\$1 00 per annum; Ten Copies, \$7 50.

Advertising, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH,

THIS MONTHLY should be in the

hands of every family who would know how to live well and rear healthful and beautiful children. The Scientific American says: "The HERALD OF HEALTH is a journal which contains more sensible articles on subjects of a practical moral bearing than are to be found in any other monthly that comes to our sanctum." \$2 a year; 20 cents a number. We give an Elliptic Sewing Machine, worth \$55 for 30 subscribers and \$60; or the American Encyclopedia in 20 volumes, worth \$100, for 60 subscribers and \$120.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.,

No. 15 Light St., New York.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS,

and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars

of "BEST'S IMPROVED Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

EVERY MAN his own PRINTER.

WITH one of our presses, and the material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing, thus saving much time and expense. Circulars containing full information about these Presses, prices, recommendations, &c., mailed free on application. Specimen books of types, cuts, borders, &c., &c., 10 cents. DAVID WATSON, Ag't, Adams Press Co.,

26 Courtlandt Street, New York.

EARLY ROSE POTATO.

American and foreign Spring Wheats, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Seeds, Grass Seed, Hogs, Fowls, Best Fodder Cutter. Send for the EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL, only 20 cents. Address, GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

Send for circular to WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, Newburgh, N.Y. Sole Manufacturers for the United States

EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.

Those having friends afflicted are earnestly solicited to send for a Circular Letter of References and Testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the curability of the disease. Address, VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M.D., 36 Great Jones St., N. Y. City.

WANTED! WANTED!

AGENTS of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest article sold can be exchanged for a Silver-plated Five-bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of 200 articles upon exchange list. Commissions to Agents larger than ever. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

BANNER MILLS,

1308 and 1310 Franklin Avenue.

PRICE LIST.

Banner Mills XXXX, per barrel,	\$10 50
Freudenau's extra, per barrel,	9 00
Banner Mills extra per barrel,	8 00
Rye flour per barrel,	7 00
Oat meal, fine, medium and coarse, per barrel,	14 00
Cracked wheat per barrel,	10 00
Graham flour per barrel,	10 50
Pearl barley per pound,	12 1/2
Buckwheat flour per pound,	5
Buckwheat flour, pat'd hul'd, per pound,	6 1/2
Hominy per barrel,	6 50
Corn grits per barrel,	6 50
Cornmeal, granulated, per barrel,	4 00
Ground up corn, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
Bran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Shipstuf, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 25
Wheat screenings, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 10

Sold and delivered in quantities to suit consumers.

WM. FREUDENAU.

Jan 9

Raspberries & Blackberries

Being largely engaged in growing Small Fruits for the St. Louis market, I am able to offer unusual inducements to those wishing to plant—and particularly to those who wish to plant the True Miami Raspberry and the Lawton Blackberry—the best varieties for market and family purposes.

I offer plants of the Miami Raspberry, grown from one year old plants (much the best), for \$8 per 1000. The Lawton Blackberry I will sell at \$18 per 1000. The Wilson's Albany Strawberry, at \$6 per 1000.

For reliability, I refer to the Hon. Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, Mo.

Address, THEODORE KNEEDLER.

Collinsville, Ill.

Jan 30-4t

A MYSTERY--ANY PERSON

sending us their address with 25 cents enclosed, will receive by mail the name and carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband. NORRIS & Co., 52 John St. Jan 30-10t New York.

CRESYLIC & CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS:

Cresylic Plant Protector,

For the protection of trees, plants, etc., from insects. In cans, 1, 3 and 5 pounds.

Cresylic Sheep Dip:

A safe and certain cure for scab. Will also destroy vermin on sheep; increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool.

Cresylic Ointment

Destroys screw worm, cures foot-rot, and is a healing wash for galls and sores.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap

Will destroy vermin on animals and protect them from flies, etc.

Cresylic Medicated Toilet Soap

Heals chapped hands, cutaneous eruptions, piles, etc.

Cresylic Salt Rheum Soap

Cures salt rheum and similar diseases.

Cresylic Laundry Soap,

For washing and disinfecting clothing, bedding, rooms, etc.

Also, ROOFING PITCH and FELT, CARBOLIC ACID, Etc.

Send for circulars and price lists to ST. LOUIS COAL TAR CO., 324 North 3d St., Saint Louis, Mo. Jan 30-6m

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON, \$2 per bushel; EARLY YORK, \$1.50; Also, 6,000 Evergreens, all sizes.

Address, GEO. M. DEWEY,

Keyesville, Mo. Jan 30-8t

INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO

Beekkeepers,

Will be sent FREE on receipt of a stamp, by dec19eowtf ALLEN TUPPER, Brighton, Iowa.

Fruit Trees for the Million.

1000 Apple Trees—100 rare and beautiful nursery grown Evergreens, and a general assortment of Small Fruits, can be had by any farmer in the West, for \$15.00—no humbug. Send stamp for Circular. Dr. JOHN E. ENNIS & CO., Jan 23-5t Great Western Nursery, Lyons, Iowa.

For Sale, Spring of 1869,

At the Young America Nursery, a fine stock of Pear and Cherry trees. Apple one and two years old, Osage Hedge Plants and Seed, Evergreens, Maples, Grape Wood, Apple Root Grafts, and a General Assortment of Vines, Roses, &c. Address, MUSGOVE, PENCE & BARNES, Young America, Ills. ja 23-4t

Hop Roots for Sale.

Every farmer wants at least a half dozen Hop Roots for domestic use. We will send to any address, postage paid, No. 1 Hop Roots (English Cluster), at the following rates: 1 vine, 25 cents; 6 vines, 50 cents; 100 vines, \$2. Address, BARLER & CONDON, Upper Alton, Ills. Jan 30

OAKLAND HERD--PURE BRED

Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also,

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application. Jan 30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

PREMIUM

Chester White Pigs.



BRED AND FOR SALE BY

Geo. B. Hickman,

WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.

Send for Circular and Price List. ja 16-3t-1am

25,000 EVERGREENS!

Of Good Thrifty Growth, round form; and hence had plenty of room to make Beautiful Trees. All handled with care, and roots muddled and packed in moss.

Austrian Pine, 2 to 4 feet, \$20 per 100

" " 4 to 6 feet, \$30 per 100

" " 6 to 8 feet, \$60 per 100

White Pine, 2 to 4 feet, \$20 per 100

" " 4 to 5 feet, \$30 per 100

" " 6 to 7 feet, \$60 per 100

Am. Arbor Vitae, 1 to 2 feet, \$8 per 100

" " 2 to 4 feet, \$12 per 100

Balsam Fir, 1 foot, \$6 per 100

" " 2 feet, \$10 per 100

Hemlock, 2 to 3 feet, \$15 per 100

" " 3 to 5 feet, \$20 per 100

White Spruce, 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per 100

" " 2 to 3 feet, \$15 per 100

Am. Larch, 2 to 4 feet, \$8 per 100

" " 4 to 6 feet, \$15 per 100

A few fine trees of Scotch, and Pinus ponderosa; also a quantity of Mountain Ash. We will ship from April 15th to June 1st. Order now if you want Evergreens to beautify your homes.

THOMPSON, MYERS & CO.,

Nov 14-1am t May 15-] Brookfield, Mo.

NATIVE EVERGREENS.

Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitae, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, 6 to 12 inches high, at \$5 per 1000; 10,000, or over, at \$4 per M. Packing free.

APPLE SEED, of prime quality,

At \$9 per bushel.

JAMES A. ROOT,

Feb 6-3t

Skaneateles, N.Y.

ONION SEED. 50 lbs. Wethersfield

Red and Yellow Danvers, raised and cleaned with care, by the undersigned, last summer, and warranted to be FRESH and GENUINE. Address,

Feb 6-4t Rev. G. MILLER, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

THE RURAL GENTLEMAN.

A Monthly Journal of Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Edited by a Practical Horticulturist, with a capable Assistant and occasional Contributors. \$1 a year, in advance. Specimens, by mail, 15 cents.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES: Transient advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. Eight words constitute a line. Business advertisements 25 cents per line. CANNASSERS WANTED WHERE. J. B. ROBINSON & CO., Proprietors, Oct 24-3m] No. 2 N. Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md.

Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store.

WM. KOENIG & CO.,

No. 207 North Second St., above Pine, ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for



DEERE'S

Genuine Moline Plows

Deere's Walking Corn Cultivator

The Celebrated

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER

(The head and front of the Reaper and Mower Family.)

Brown's Improved Corn Planter

McSherry's Grain Drill,

&C. &C.

Agricultural Implements, Farm and Garden

SEEDS.

WANTED Every Farmer

To send for our Descriptive Circulars—made Free to all Applicants.

Jan 23

AGENTS WANTED FOR

How to Make the Farm Pay

How to double the value of land and the produce of stock; how to raise three times the quantity of farm crops to an acre, etc. 750 pages. 140 illustrations. Agents' Commissions \$100 to \$200 per Month according to ability and energy. Send for a Circular to ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. Jan 23-3m

Veterinary Essay.

Now Ready—"PRIZE ESSAY, on PURGATIVE AGENTS TO THE HORSE." Price 25 cents. May be obtained from the author T. K. QUICKFALL, V.S.,

Veterinary Surgeon, Lexington, Ky. N.B.—Address, without delay, to secure a copy, it is no "catch-penny"—it will repay the reader well. 3mdec12

Fruit Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, his well-improved Fruit Farm, near Iron Mountain R.R., Washington County, Mo.—6 acres in vineyard, 15 acres orchard, 2 frame houses, etc. etc. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to F. WILL, Hopewell Furnace, Washington Co., Mo. or to N. J. Colman, Rural World Office, St. Louis, Mo. Jan 30-3m

EMAN:
Agriculture
with a
ators.
mail, 13
line each
ness Ann
ARTED
ropriet
altimore,
epot
CO.,
ove Pine

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Dec. 26-4m. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GRAPE VINES.

We have a fine lot of strong, well-rooted vines, consisting of Concord, Hartford, Ives, Norton's Virginia, &c., which we guarantee to be inferior to none, and equaled by very few sent out by other parties. Price List now ready and sent to all applicants free. Address, E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Ill. oct3-6mos

REWARD in Beautiful

\$500.000 Presents have been paid our Agents in all parts of the Union, and we would pay to the Ladies that for ONE DOLLAR we are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Furniture, Diamond Watches, Pianos, Cabinet Organs, &c., &c. Presents worth \$2 to \$500 sent free of charge to Agents sending Clubs of ten and upwards.

Agents send free to any address. N. B. Shun all houses in this line with flaming advertisements, as they deceive you with long schedules and promises, which they have not the power or will to fulfill. Yours, very truly, **WYETH & CO.,** P. O. Box 2931. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Oct. 17-6m.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, singly, or in Pairs, Premium Pure Chester White Pigs, a number of them the progeny of our Gen. Grant Boar, the winner of 1st prize at the late Chester Co. Ag'l Fair. Also the winner of the 1st prize in the different States during the past fall. Pigs shipped in pairs warranted not akin. Breeding Sows now ready to serve. Address, **W. T. & W. PAINTER,** Jan 23-5m] Near West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

YOU WANT MARTHA!

Every Grape-Grower wants it, as the Best, Most Valuable and Reliable WHITE WINE AND TABLE GRAPE, yet introduced to the American people. In every way as Perfectly Hardy, Healthy, Productive and Vigorous in Growth as the Concord, from which it is a Seedling. It is, however, more refined and delicate in flavor, and ripens about 10 days earlier. It is Sweet, Rich and Sprightly, and will occupy even a higher position among White Grapes than the Concord holds among black ones. Also, Splendid one and two-year Vines of Concord, Hartford, Ives, Delaware, Weehawken, Salem, Rogers' and Allen's Hybrid, Iona, &c. Send stamps for Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of over 50 Varieties of Grapes and Small Fruits, to **GEO. W. CAMPBELL,** Delaware, Ohio. ja 23-8t]

200,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS

Prepared for planting. 50,000 Grape Roots, leading varieties. 2,000 Gallons Wine, vintage of 1867-'8. Those wanting the above, will make money by addressing **J. L. COONS & BROS.,** Winchester, Ills. [feb6-2t]

E. B. BOOTH'S Tobacco Sheep Wash.

Tobacco juice has long been used as a remedy for the skin diseases of sheep.

E. B. Booth's Tobacco Sheep Wash Is a combination of the extract of tobacco and other healing remedies, and it can be safely recommended as an infallible cure for all skin diseases of animals: and especially for that disease so destructive to sheep, commonly known as the Scab. The "Wash" has been extensively used by sheep raisers in the Western States with the most satisfactory results. I append a letter from unquestionable authority as to the efficacy of the "Wash."

St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1868.

Mr. E. B. Booth—Dear Sir: From my own examination, and from being familiar with the ingredients of your Tobacco Sheep Wash, I cheerfully recommend it to both farmers and sheep growers, particularly the latter. Having been long and extensively engaged in buying wool and manufacturing woolen goods, it is natural that I should have a high appreciation of your valuable discovery—and I insist that all wool growers should keep on hand a supply of your Wash, which they will find a sure cure for the Scab and other skin diseases, which cause depreciation in the value of wool and great destruction to sheep. Wishing you success, I remain yours respectfully,

S. THORP, President St. Louis Woolen Mfg. Co. PRICES—Kegs, 10 gallons, \$8. Half barrels, 20 gallons, \$14. Barrels, 40 gallons, \$20.

One barrel of this Wash diluted with water, as per instructions on each barrel, will serve to dip 400 to 500 sheep.

I also manufacture a TOBACCO SOAP, which partakes largely of the same ingredients of which the Sheep Wash is made. It is excellent for cleansing the wool and producing a healthful condition of the skin. Price 15 cents per lb. Parties wishing a supply, will order through the house of **J. W. BOOTH & SONS,** 602 & 604 North Second St., Saint Louis, Mo. feb6-4t

WANTED—AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the **GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.** This Machine will stitch, hem, fall, tack, quilt, cord, blind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, **SECOND & CO.,** PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—AGENTS—To Sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price \$25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address, **AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.,** Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. ja93t feb5t

To Whom It May Concern.

Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, of all the Leading Varieties. For SALE CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. Also Root Cuttings, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots and Early Rose Potatoes, all Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality. Persons wishing to plant any of the above, would do well to send for a List of Our Low PRICES previous to purchasing elsewhere. Correspondence Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. **CHAS. COLLINS,** Moorestown, N. J. ja 16-10t]

FOR SALE LOW—AN ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWER, with Wood Saw attached; in good condition. Apply at this office. feb6-3t

TIMBERLAND NURSERY

MARENGO, ILLS. E. H. SKINNER, Proprietor. C. W. MURTFELDT, Agent. One year old Apple trees—all leading varieties, summer, fall and winter. Also, Pears in bud and graft. Seedling Pears. Pear root grafts for spring delivery, and 2,000,000 Apple root grafts. Extra Early Richmond Cherry trees. Also Cherry scions. Send for Catalogue. Address, **C. W. MURTFELDT,** 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. jan30-3teow

The Comstock & Glidden SPADER

A substitute for the plow in preparing the ground for seed. The only successful thing of the kind in the world. For circulars, address, **Edw. P. ALLEN & Co.,** Milwaukee, Wis. feb6-5t

HARRISON SEED POTATOES

For sale by **E. A. RIEHL & BRO.,** Alton, Illinois, at \$2 50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. ja9-4m

PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Choice three months old at \$20 per pair. Address, **E. A. RIEHL & BRO.,** Alton, Ill. ja9-2m]

Fresh Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds, and Small Fruits,

PRE-PAID, BY MAIL.

A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either Seeds \$1.00. True Cape Cod Cranberry, with directions for culture on high or low land. New fragrant Everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, charming new hardy vine, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen, prepaid. New Early Rose Potato, 75 cents per lb., 5 lbs. \$3.00, pre-paid. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade lists. Seeds on Commission.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries & Seed Establishment

Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

Jan 9-3m



Fairbank's Standard SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., ang15-1y. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FRUIT TREES!

Send for a CATALOGUE of the **PIKE COUNTY NURSERIES.** A large stock of Extra one-year-old Apple Trees; Splendid two-year-old Pear Trees; Grape Vines, &c., &c. Address, **STARK, BARNETT & CO.,** Louisiana, Mo. Oct 3-6m]

APPLE GRAFTS.

All the leading hardy Western Varieties. Send for Sample and List; will be sold very low. Apple Seed for sale—warranted fresh. **Dr. JNO. E. ENNIS & CO.,** Jan 2-3m] Great Western Nursery, Lyons, Iowa.

CHOICE SHORT HORNS.

SEND for Catalogue of the herd. Farm and residence adjoining Harriestown (Toledo, Wabash and Western R. R.), Macon county, Illinois. May 23-1y. **J. H. PICKRELL.**

1869. Wm. H. LYMAN'S 1869.

Illustrated Floral Guide and Catalogue of **SEE 5** and **PLANTS**, is now published, containing descriptions of over 1,600 varieties of Flower Seeds & Plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates; one of which will be the celebrated

"Mrs. POLLOCK" Geranium; colored from nature. In it will be found designs for arranging the flower garden, together with full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my customers, and to all others, on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost.

I am also introducing to the Public my new Tomato, the **LYMAN MAMMOTH CLUSTER**, Dr. D. Rice, says: "Everybody should have it." For Illustrated Circular, containing description, recommendations, &c. Address **WM. H. LYMAN,** Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, Leverett, Mass. Jan. 2 t My1

P. M. PINCKARD, Stationer, Printer and Bookbinder.

508 and 510 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

A general assortment of School, Miscellaneous, Religious and Masonic Books and goods always on hand. Also, publisher of **THE FREEMASON**, the largest Masonic Monthly published in the land, terms \$2 00 per year in advance.

THE MEDICAL REPORTER, a Semi-Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, terms \$3 00 per year in advance.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL STAR, a Semi-Monthly Paper for Sabbath Schools and families, terms 100 copies one year, in advance, \$24 00; single copies per year 35 cts.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, an official organ of the Meth. E. Church, South, \$2 00 per year in advance.

Liberal discounts offered to the Trade. Catalogues and specimen copies of above named periodicals sent on application.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Club Agents Wanted In Every Neighborhood in the West and South-West.
EVERY RESPONSIBLE FARMER CAN ACT AS CLUB AGENT.

A FREE COPY FOR ONE YEAR to any person sending FIVE New Names and Ten Dollars.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, AND VALLEY FARMER

COMMENCED its TWENTY-FIRST
YEAR JANUARY 2d, 1869.

The Oldest Agricultural Journal in the Mississippi Valley.

This well-known Agricultural Journal is issued Every Week at \$2 per year in Advance.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

GRAPE VINES FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send by mail, carefully packed in moss, 6 well-rooted Concord Grape Vines, or 6 Clinton, or 4 Hartford Prolific, or 4 Taylor's Bullitt (white), or 1 of each of them.

SMALL FRUITS FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send 1 dozen St. Louis Red Raspberry, or 1 doz. Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry, or 1 dozen large Red Dutch Currants, or 1 dozen Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, or half a dozen of the celebrated Philadelphia Raspberry, or 1 doz. each of the Agriculturist, French's New Seedling and Russell's Seedling Strawberries. For double the number of names, double the amount of Premiums, and so on.

AN ORCHARD FREE.

For 20 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give, nicely packed and delivered at any Express Office or R. R. Station in St. Louis, 50 Choice Apple Trees, assorted varieties, or 50 Choice Peach Trees, or 25 Apple and 25 Peach Trees.

For 40 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give double the number of the above trees.

SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES, AND OTHER PREMIUMS, FREE.

A Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth Seventy-five dollars, for a club of Sixty. Or, A Wilcox & Gibb's Family Sewing Machine, worth Seventy-five dollars, for a club of Sixty.

A Lamb Knitting Machine, worth Sixty dollars, for a club of Sixty.

A Roper Four-Shooting Shot Gun, with necessary accoutrements, worth Sixty dollars, for a club of Fifty.

A Wilcox & Gibb's Family Sewing Machine, worth Fifty-eight dollars, for a club of Fifty.

An Aneroid Barometer worth Sixteen dollars, for a club of Twenty-five.

A Mercurial Barometer, worth Fifteen dollars, for a club of Twenty-five.

One of Geisler's Acidimeter's to test the Acid in the Must of Wines, worth Eight dollars, for a club of Fifteen. Or, if preferred, one of LOUDER'S Universal Hay Pitchers, a No. 1 Carrier, Horizontal Pulley and Stop, worth \$8.

One of Page's Patent Portable Pump and Sprinklers, for a club of Ten.

A Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, being a combined edition of the Great Universal Abridged, containing 1,040 pages and 800 Engravings, and costing Six dollars, for a club of Ten.

A Saccharometer, an instrument to test the Sweetness of the Must of Wines, worth \$3.50, for a club of Eight.

N. B.—The Premiums of Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Fruit Trees, will be given, if preferred by club agents.

Names to form clubs may be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices.

Active, zealous go-ahead agents wanted to canvass every School District in the Mississippi Valley, for subscribers.

Farmers, Teachers, Preachers, Doctors, Lawyers, old men and young men, and Ladies, are all invited to form clubs for this paper.

Address, **NORMAN J. COLMAN,**
Editor and Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.

FRUIT TREES, &C., AT Wholesale.

COLMAN & SANDERS,

OF THE

Saint Louis Nursery, St. Louis, Mo.

Offer to Dealers and Large Planters, the coming Spring, in part as follows:

50,000 Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years, 4 1/2 to 7 feet, nicely headed, straight, stocky trees, good assortment, \$125 per M.

20,000 Apple trees, 3 to 5 feet, 2 years old; mostly branched, thrifty, well-rooted, nice trees—just the kind for distant transportation, or to get an orchard cheap \$75 per M.

10,000 Peach, 4 to 6 feet; excellent assortment, \$100 per M.

3,000 Cherry, Dukes and Morellos, fine trees, \$25 to \$40 per 100.

2,000 Chickasaw Plum, strong, 2 and 3 yrs, \$25 per 100.

3,000 Budded Plum, 3 to 5 feet branched, \$35 per 100.

1,000 Apricots, 4 vars. 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, \$30 per 100.

1 and 2 years, 3 to 5 feet, \$25 per 100.

500 Nectarines, 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, \$30 per 100.

10,000 Red Dutch Currant, extra, 1 year, \$30 per M.

2,000 Gooseberry, 4 years, bearing, \$8 100, \$60 M.

5,000 " 1 year, \$5 per 100; \$40 per M.

10,000 Lawton Blackberry, \$30 per M.

Also, Kittatiny, Wilson's Early, Missouri Mammoth.

20,000 Green Prolific Strawberry, \$5 per M.

10,000 Asparagus, 2 years, \$8 per M.

And a general assortment of

Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

Address, COLMAN & SANDERS,

612 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store.

WM. KOENIG & CO.,

207 North Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

Garden Seeds.

We have now ready our Annual Catalogue of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.

Which we will send free to all applicants. We are prepared to furnish Seeds to the Trade and to Consumers, in bulk, at low figures. To all those not already habitual purchasers of our Seeds, we would say, if you want Seeds that are FRESH AND GENUINE; TRUE TO NAME, AND NEVER FAIL—be sure to ask your dealer for those put up and sold by WM. KOENIG & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Our name will be found on every package. There is not a seed of any kind which leaves our house, but what has been fully tested beforehand. The purchaser can therefore rely on having a pure article. To the Trade we are prepared to make liberal terms by the hundred or thousand papers, or for seeds in bulk. WE DO NOT COMMISSION OUT OUR SEEDS, as is done by unscrupulous vendors of worthless seeds, who are forced to this plan to get their trash on the market, and thus deceive the unsuspecting purchaser. One season's trial of our seeds will so convince consumers that they will be sure ever afterwards to ask for our seed to the exclusion of all others. We would also call attention to our large and assorted stock of FRESH AND RELIABLE

FARM SEEDS.

Such as Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, &c. &c., which we are prepared to furnish at all times at the lowest market rates.

Respectfully,

Wm. Koenig & Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for the Celebrated

Buckeye Reaper and Mower,

Deere's Genuine Moline Plows, Brown's Illinois

Corn Planter, and McSherry's Wheat Drill,

and Agricultural Implements in general.

Circulars mailed free to all applicants.

jan23-4t

BOUND VOLUMES FOR 1866 & 1867.

Bound Volumes of the Rural World for 1866

and 1867, for sale at this office. Price, \$3 00

each.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,
February 8, 1869.

TOBACCO—We quote \$ 100 lbs: stems at \$25; scraps at \$2@3 50; new green lugs at \$4 50@5; sound and common old do at \$6@8; sound flue at \$8@9 50; dark factory dried shippers at \$10@11; light colored do at \$11@13; medium bright flue at \$13@16; black wrappers and bright leaf nominal.

Hemp—Sale 6 bales fancy St. Louis at \$270.

FLOUR—Choice super and extras, firm and in demand; supply comparatively light, but business checked by bad weather; medium and choice quiet. Sales: 146 bbls spring super at \$5 25; 330 do, and fall at \$5 50; 50 fall at \$5 60; 100 at \$5 75; 100 spring (in E. St. Louis elevator) at \$5 37 1/2; 105 X at \$5 10; @ 6 25@6 50, part del; 50 at \$6 15; 225 choice X and low XX at \$6 75; 300 spring XX on spot, and 500 do f. o. b. at Cairo, at \$6 50; 210 fall XX at \$7; 30 at \$7 35; 153 at \$7 50; 173 XXX at \$8; 140 at \$8 25; low do at \$7 75; 205 choice at \$9 50@9 75 to \$10 14; small lots at \$9; 200 at \$10.

RYE FLOUR—City quiet at \$7@7 25; country do at \$6 50.

WHEAT—The best samples of choice Missouri shown (1 bulk ear del and 173 sbs) sold at \$1 85; 147 bush prime but bleached, sold at \$1 50; 210 also bleached, at \$1 45, and 30 light at \$1 42 1/2—all red. Also, a bulk ear ordinary prime, white at \$1 65, del, and 1 ear choice red at \$1 85, part delivered. Spring, same and firm—in demand; sales 196 sbs No. 2, at \$1 11, 303 choice do, at \$1 35—low; 1 bulk ear del, and 254 sbs No. 1, Illinois at \$1 40, and 1 ear on p. t.

CORN—Sales: 7,000 bus bulk yellow, at 63c del (Saturday p. m.) seller this month; 159 (barley) mixed white at 72c; 215 sacks inferior yellow at 72c (resold by a dealer at 73c); 171 slightly damp mixed (in s. h. sbs) at 73c; 176 do at 72 1/2c, in new gunnies; 1 ear bulk, white ear, on track at 62c.

OATS—Sales 25 sbs mixed, at 64c; 170 do, at 65c; 132 do and 402 white, at 66c; 62 black, at 67c; 23 do, at 68c; 450 do, at 70c, in new sacks.

RYE—Sales 1,000 bus in elevator, at \$1 27; 5 sacks at \$1 25; 23 at \$1 23; 16 at \$1 30.

BARLEY—Sales 447 sbs choice Minnesota, at \$1 21, and 320 sbs choice Illinois, at \$1 10 1/2 bus.

EGGS—In small demand but firmer, in view of approaching Lent. Nominal price 17 to 19@20c shipper's count and recounted.

HAY—In small supply, active and firm. Sales 8 bales loose-baled, at \$25@25 25; 2 cars tight, at \$25 delivered; 79 bales loose and tight on levee, at \$25; 15 bales loose, at \$27 1/2 ton.

HIDES—Market steady for flint at 23@23 1/2c; green salt, 11 to 11 1/2c.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed sugar, circle A, 14c; granulated sugar, 13 1/2c; powdered sugar, 16 1/2c; in powdered sugar, 16 1/2c; coffee sugar, A, 15 1/2c; coffee sugar, B, 15 1/2c; coffee sugar, extra C, 15 1/2c.

MOLASSES—Sugar loaf syrup, bbls, \$1 25; half barrels, \$1 28; kegs, \$1 32; golden syrup, bbls, \$1 10; half barrels, \$1 03; kegs, \$1 07; sugar-house syrup molasses, bbls, 75c; half barrels, 78c; kegs, 82c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Sales of 295 as follows: Extra to choice shipping heaves from \$7 to \$7 50; first class butchers' \$6 50 to \$7; second class do \$5 to \$5 50; third class do \$4 to \$4 50; good to prime stockers' cattle \$5 to \$5 50; medium to fair \$3 75 to \$4 25; common cattle from \$3 to \$3 50.

SHEEP—Sales 141 from \$4 to \$4 25 for good to prime grades.

HOGS—The demand has been active, and the light arrivals and offerings continue to impart great firmness to the market. Receipts comprise 532 head with sales 632; the ruling prices were nearly as follows: Extra to choice \$10 50 to \$11 50; good to prime \$9 10 to \$10; medium to fair \$8 50 to \$9.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET—The following were the reported doings in horses: Receipts 31 head, with sales of 52 as follows: 10 horses \$110 per head; 2 do \$150; 1 do \$300; 1 buggy horse \$200; 18 common horses \$90 to \$120; 12 horses from \$45 to \$100; 15 do at auction, from \$33 to \$92.

MULES—The following were the reported transactions in mules: Receipts 9 head, with sales of 158, as follows: 29 mules \$125 per head; 20 do \$142 50 per head; 103 do \$110 to \$140; 6 do \$65 to \$160 per head.